FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 185 *23 September 1982*

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U.S. REPORT ADVOCATES ARMS TALKS WITH USSR

LD222344 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 22 TASS -- The authors of the report entitled "Rethinking the U.S. Strategic Posture", published by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies have called for activating the process of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on questions of control over nuclear armaments. Such well-known American specialists in military problems as the former National Security Adviser to the U.S. President Brent Scowcroft, former Special Adviser to the State Secretary on Soviet Affairs Marshall Shulman, former Special Assistant to the President on National Security Matters McGeorge Bundy and former State Department adviser Helmut Sonnenfeldt took part in preparing the report.

Establishment of normal Soviet-American relations, the report says, is impossible without intensive and fruitful negotiations on the questions of armaments, since they reflect most graphically the mutual interests and possibilities of cooperation between the two powers.

The authors advocate activating the bilateral Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. They emphasize that it is necessary to continue the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and to achieve progress in those negotiations.

Military experts also call for preserving without any changes the Soviet-American treaty on limiting ABM systems.

The most important aim of arms control, the report says, is to lessen the possibility of a crisis growing into a nuclear war. The second aim must be that of weakening the intensiveness of the arms race and preventing the stockpiling of weapons by both sides, which does not contribute to assuring security of either side.

U.S. TRIES TO JUSTIFY ARMS INEQUALITY

LD230320 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Konstantin Sorokin commentary]

[Text] At a recent conference in the United States concerning the future of relations with the Soviet Union, the spokesman of the administration again claimed the United States lagged behind in all types of weaponry. American officials often claim Soviet superiority in armaments and use this to justify a faster arms buildup. But they shape their arguments to their audience. If they want to frighten the general public, they claim the Soviet Union is only waiting for an opportunity to capitalize on its superiority. If they are addressing a more competent audience, they indulge in pseudoscientific talk to the effect that the Russians may at some time in the future create a window of vulnerability -- say, in respect to American IBM's. But if officials feel it necessary to bludgeon the world or underline the concern of the President or the concern of one or another political party for national security, there's no talk about a lag; instead, there's boastful talk about the might of the United States. So what is one to believe then?

Even the statements of such competent men as the President and defense secretary fail to clarify the picture. Secretary Weinberger runs everything together: America's weakness, its ability to wage and win a nuclear war, its readiness to make the first nuclear strike, the invulnerability of the American triad and the windows of vulnerability. In contrast to this lack of logic, this inconsistency, I must single out the recent statements to the newspaper PRAVDA of the Soviet defense minister, the one concerning the balance of strength. Marshal Ustinov stated very clearly that military parity exists between East and West; there is no Soviet superiority in either strategic or tactical nuclear weapons or in conventional armed strength. More than that, the Soviet Union has never sought such superiority because its military doctrine is strictly defensive.

Parity does not mean, of course, that the armed forces of the two sides are absolutely symmetrical. Historical factors and geographic position affect their structures; but there is overall parity, and that is most important. At the moment the Reagan administration is clamoring about a missile lag, though Secretary Weinberger says that even a 90-percent loss of IBM's would not substantially weaken the strategic potential of the United States, because there would still be the invulnerable submarines with missiles on board, a whole armada of intercontinental bombers and the forward-based facilities. The Soviet Union does, indeed, have 20 percent more IBM's. But if Americans feel this is something to worry about, how must the Soviet Union feel at the realization that the United States has fourfold superiority in heavy bombers and at the constant talk of the incomparability better qualities of the ballistic missiles on America's submarines. And if Washington is so concerned about the balance of strength, why does it refuse to ratify SALT II, which fixes like ceilings for ballistic missiles?

For a long time now the balance of conventional armed strength has been a favorite topic of speculation. Many Western experts, including some in the United States, have exploded the myth that the Warsaw Treaty countries have an advantage. But the myth continues to be circulated because NATO needs to justify its so-called long-range defense program, which stresses a fast buildup of nonnuclear forces. Marshal Ustinov pointed out that NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization now have parity in the number of aircraft, but now that Spain has joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the West has more combat divisions -- 94 against 78. Then there is the talk about Soviet tanks swarming over Europe and the United States. But NATO long ago caught up with the socialist countries in the number of armored vehicles and has moved far ahead of them in the number of antitank weapons.

Despite these various disproportions, there is overall military parity between East and West, and even the Pentagon admits this at times. In its report for the 1982 fiscal year, for instance, it speaks of the parity of strategic potentials. But the United States is determined to break this parity and recover the status of military power No 1. For this reason it is pressing the arms drive in every area. There is little chance, however, that the United States will be able to reach its goal.

When President Nixon signed SALT I, he said the era of American superiority has passed, never to return. It might be well for the present Republican leaders of America to remember these words.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMPARES USSR, U.S. ARMS POLICIES

PM171605 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 10 Sep 82

[Editorial: "Without Respite"]

[Excerpt] NOVOYE VREMYA has already written about the U.S. administration's clumsy attempts to justify in the public's eyes its invariable tactic of blanket rejection of the USSR's realistic peace proposals. And Mr Weinberger laments in vain that his strategic program of "effective deterrent" is unpopular in the world because it is "paradoxical and difficult to understand." This is not true. The fact is that an increasing number of people in various countries, and in the United States, understand it perfectly well and for that reason categorically reject it. Simple commonsense rejects a fanatical policy which threatens to destory life on earth.

The current President, the U.S. journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS notes, "has filled his Cabinet with cold war champions"; he is "ready to run the risk of nuclear war to defend the 'strategic interests' of the U.S. multinational monopolies"; the Pentagon has plans to "wage a protracted nuclear war against the Soviet Union," from which, of course, the United States is to emerge as victor. Ripping away the administrations' peacemaking disguise, U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces in Europe, recently proclaimed on British television with soldierly straightforwardness that the United States is prepared to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

One Norwegian lady who came to Moscow on the Peace March-82 called herself a participant in the movement at "country road" level. In this image it is easy to catch a certain bitterness that in the West the country roads do not lead to the corridors of power and that the aspirations of people who yearn for a tranquil sky over their heads find no support among those who serve the unjust NATO cause. On the other hand the socialist countries' approach to the resolution of world problems is determined by the fact that the supreme organs of people's power comprise people whose path to the helm of the ship of state starts on the country roads. And so there is no divergence between the aspirations of a laboring family and the position of the state. We proceed from the fact that in the nuclear age the only sensible path is the path of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the path of resolving disputes around the negotiating table. This was reaffirmed with great force at the Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and the fraternal countries' leaders. It was noted there that the USSR is making persistent efforts for the success of the talks with the United States on limiting nuclear armements in Europe and strategic arms as a whole. Our country is pursuing a line toward a significant arms reduction. It confirms its readiness to rid Europe of all types of nuclear weapons -- that is, for a genuine zero option.

FURTHER ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

Survey of Events

LD181460 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva September 18 TASS -- The session of the Disarmament Committee ended in the Geneva Palace of Nations. In the spotlight of the attention of the delegates were the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR submitted to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev's message to that session, which proclaimed the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, was highly assessed in the speeches of representatives of delegations of the majority of states represented in the committee.

The Soviet draft of the main provisions of the convention for banning chemical weapons was discussed in a concrete and businesslike way in the committee. As Bulgaria's representative noted in his speech at the final plenary meeting, the draft submitted by the Soviet delegation played the decisive role in achieving progress during the working out of the provisions of the future convention. Even some delegations of NATO countries had to admit the constructive character of the USSR's initiatives.

On the initiative of socialist countries the committee paid a considerable attention to the theme of preventing the spread of the arms race in space. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic suggested that a special working group on this matter be instituted at the committee. Most of the delegations vigorously supported this proposal proceeding from the awareness of the danger of the programme of outerspace militarisation proclaimed in the USA.

The obstinate stand of the U.S. delegation which persistently refuses to conduct talks on matters of nuclear disarmament and averting the threat of nuclear war was sharply condemned in the committee. Many delegates, specifically representatives of India, Yugoslavia and Nigeria, stressed that Washington ignores the will of the world community for the adoption of urgent measures to end nuclear tests.

Representatives of India, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Cuba and other countries stressed that refusing to resume the tripartite talks with the USSR and Britain on nuclear weapons test ban, the United States violates obligations assumed earlier.

Summing up the results of the session at the final meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation V. Israelyan, pointed to the heightened activity of the forces coming out for peace and strengthening of international security. The Soviet representative urged the member states of the community which are truly interested in disarmament to promote the ending of negative trends.

PRAVDA Commentary

PM211145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "commentary": "Who's Who"]

[Text] The annual Disarmament Committee session has ended in Geneva. Its work showed for all to see just "who's who" in resolving the vitally important tasks for all mankind of preserving peace and curbing the arms race.

Despite all the difficulties accompanying the present session, the socialist community countries consistently followed the line of constructively trying to resolve the questions of ending nuclear weapon tests, banning and eliminating chemical weapons, preventing an arms race in space and other urgent problems. The Soviet Union's historic initiative -- its commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons -- left a profound mark on the forum's work. During the session the socialist states invariably showed a sense of high responsibility for the cause of disarmament. It was characteristic that the main thrust of the committee's debates was determined by the socialist countries' initiatives. Most delegations agreed that the provisions from the USSR memorandum "On Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" should be marker posts for businesslike discussion.

The main highway leading to disarmament and the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, which mankind has definitively chosen, is complex and difficult. The forces of militarism keep on laying traps and trying to push the world down the slippery slope. Their intrigues were apparent at the present committee session, too. The delegates failed to achieve any specific results. The sabotage organized in Geneva by representatives of the United States and some of its obedient henchmen from the NATO camp was to blame for that, as was also the case a year ago.

The kind of empty statements on peace heard occasionally from Washington are not going to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. Action is needed. But could the U.S. administration's overtly propounded course of preparation for war and trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries really contribute anything positive to the committee's work? One gets the impression that U.S. diplomacy, at Geneva's Palais des Nations, was pursuing the sole aim of using the disarmament talks as a screen for its militarist preparations.

Most of the delegations represented on the Disarmament Committee firmly rejected the misanthropic doctrines of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. The peace-loving public angrily condemns the subversive character of the actions of the United States and its NATO vassals. And no one has any right to ignore this, since the mass antiwar movement has now become a very significant factor in international life.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES CEMA REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW

LD222228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In accordance with an earlier agreement there was a meeting in Moscow on 21 and 22 September of the permanent representatives of the CEMA member countries. It considered a number of questions relating to economic cooperation between CEMA member countries. The participants were received by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TU FINANCE CHIEFS HOLD CONFERENCE 8-9 SEPTEMBER

PM170915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A conference of financial services chiefs from the trade union centers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and the CSSR was held in Moscow on 8-9 September.

Those taking part in the conference discussed questions of organizing and improving the financial and control and auditing work of the trade unions in the fraternal countries and exchanged opinions on topical problems of its further development. The delegations visited a number of Moscow's enterprises and institutions and familiarized themselves with their trade union organizations' experience of financial work.

Taking part in the work of the conference was AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON BLOC COMBAT FRATERNITY

PM171227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Fraternity"]

[Text] "We class brothers, brothers in arms of the socialist military coalition, raised and led by our Marxist-Leninist parties, watch vigilantly over the peace and security of our peoples and all the peoples of Europe. We preserve peace and security, relying on the socialist states' unity and cohesion.... We will not yield an inch of socialist land to the enemy!" These expressive words are taken from the oath made by the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal armies at a joint exercise.

Class brothers, brothers in arms...! These words are the best possible expression of the very essence of the firm friendship which units the socialist armies' servicemen. The combat fraternity which unites them is indestructible. It is based on the fact that the socialist countries have the same type of socioeconomic and political system, on their common Marxist-Leninist ideology and on their loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism. The supreme international duty of the brother servicemen is the armed defense of the gains of socialism. And they fulfill it with honor.

The combat fraternity which rallies the servicemen of the socialist countries in a single close family has deep historical roots. It was born in the thunder and smoke of World War II battles and underwent a severe test in the struggle against fascism. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with Soviet fighters were the servicemen of the 1st and 2d Armies of the Polish Army, the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps, and in the final stage of the war, servicemen from Romanian and Bulgarian Army formations and Hungarian subunits. The best representatives of the German people -- the antifascist fighters -- also offered courageous resistance to the Hitlerites.

The great victory over fascist Germany cost us a high price. But the wounds of the last war had not yet healed and hundreds of cities and villages still lay in ruins when the forces of imperialism and reaction began to prepare a new campaign against the world system of socialism, which had recently formed.

The danger of war grew in Europe. The creation of the aggressive NATO bloc and the inclusion in that bloc of the FRG, whose ruling circles, despite the historical lessons of the last war, openly sought revenge, highlighted the need for still closer cohesion of the socialist countries in the face of the clear threat from imperialism and for the joint defense of socialism to be organized. This was what gave rise to the signing in May 1955 of the Warsaw Pact, incorporating Leninist ideas on proletarian internationalism and the need for the unity and cohesion of socialist countries in order to rebuff imperialism's intrigues.

The Warsaw Pact, concluded in the interests of preserving peace in Europe, was a vivid manifestation of the peoples' combat alliance which had matured during the war years. Once again, as in the years of struggle against the fascist aggressors, the brother peoples became a united formation, defending the gains of socialism. Thanks to the collective military might of the socialist community countries and the consistent struggle by the Warsaw Pact states for peace and security, for nearly four decades now there has been no war in Europe and the tragic cycle whereby peace was only a brief respite between wars has been broken. But the danger of war has not disappeared. That is why, for as long as the NATO bloc exists and continues to build up its military potential in the desire to achieve military superiority, the Warsaw Pact states will take all necessary measures to maintain their defense capability at the necessary level.

The need for this is particularly obvious today, now that Western imperialist circles, nurturing dangerous plans for military confrontation with the socialist world, have launched an arms race on an unprecedented scale. As in former years, the United States is playing the lead. The NATO decision on deploying medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe was adopted under U.S. pressure. These weapons will be targeted on the socialist countries' territory. The U.S. military department, on President Reagan's instructions, recently completed the elaboration of a strategic plan aimed at giving the United States the potential to wage a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union in the expectation of victory in such a war. The Pentagon's new plan is an integral part of the overall U.S. military strategy, which is spearheaded against the socialist community.

The aggressive nature of imperialism remains unchanged. The socialist armies' servicemen, well aware of that, keep their powder dry and strengthen their combat collaboration.

The links uniting the armies of the fraternal countries and their serviceman are diverse and multifaceted. United by close friendship, they worthily continue the combat and revolutionary traditions of their fathers and grandfathers. The combat training of the servicemen of the Soviet army and the People's armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries improves from year to year. The joint Shield and Fraternity in Arms exercises and others held according to the plans of the joint armed forces command have become a real school of military skill and the supreme form of training the allied armies to rebuff militarist aggression. In the course of these exercises questions of the collective defense of socialist countries are rehearsed, the ability of the personnel, commanders and staffs of the allied armies to collaborate successfully in complex conditions is honed and the friendship and cohesion of the fraternal armies' servicemen are strengthened.

The defenders of socialism demonstrated their high combat raining standard at the recent exercises by a number of the allied armies held on the territory of Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The servicemen of the Soviet army and Polish Army subunits commanded by Capt V. Kazarikhin and Capt J. Kluski operated efficiently in a tactical airborne landing in one of these exercises, while the airmen of GDR National People's Army subunits commanded by Lt Col (M. Brattig) and Maj (I. Khofman) displayed a high level of skill.

In the period from 25 September through 1 October 1982 it is planned to hold an exercise of staffs, troops and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces with the codename Shield-82 on Bulgarian territory and in the adjacent Black Sea area under the leadership of Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense. The exercise will be a new stage in improving the combat training of the socialist armies' servicemen and will serve the cause of further consolidating the fraternal friendship which unites the defenders of socialism.

Joint camp meetings of servicemen from the fraternal armies, where there is a likely exchange of experience of combat and political training, have also become part of daily practice. The fact that the words of an unfamiliar language are not known is no problem. At these meetings, servicemen of different nationalities understand each other very well both during joint operations in the field and in the course of animated conversations in leisure hours. The language of friendship is comprehensible without an interpreter.

The brother servicemen have much in common. They train on the basis of similar regulations and instructions and have the same type of machinery and armaments. And -- most important -- they are resolving a common, extremely important task: They are safeguarding their people's security and world peace.

Traditional firm friendship units servicemen of the groups of Soviet troops located on the allied countries' territories and those countries' population and armies. Soviet servicemen have deep respect for local laws and customs. As representatives of the Soviet people, they do all they can to strengthen fraternal international ties with the peoples of the other socialist states. Under the leadership of commanders, political organizers and party organizations, the groups of forces have successfully operating garrison councils of international friendship and nonstaff instructors in patriotic and international education. On national holidays and on anniversaries of the armies, the great victory over fascism and the creation of the Warsaw Pact Organization, there are meetings and soirees of friendship for the fraternal armies' servicemen, joint ceremonies in garrisons and units, festivals of soldiers' songs, amateur concerts, sports competitions and meetings with the population. Not infrequently servicemen serving in the groups of Soviet forces abroad give direct assistance to the fraternal countries' working people.

The combat collaboration of the fraternal peoples and armies and the steadily growing combat potential of the joint armed forces act as an insuperable barrier to aggressors. But this is no reason for complacency. To remember the lessons of history, be alert, never forget the aggressive nature of imperialism and back up steps toward peace with enhanced combat readiness -- these Leninist instructions remain unchanging for the defenders of socialism's gains and the freedom and security of the socialist community's peoples.

SEROV DENIES USE OF SLAVE LABOR ON PIPELINE

LD221344 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

The world has long since become accustomed to hearing contradictory statements from U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. He may say one thing today and quite the opposite tomorrow. Thus it is nothing to him to say at first that a nuclear war cannot be won and then assert that the United States can and must "prevail" in a nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

A responsible attitude to his own statements and truthfulness are not among the virtures of the Pentagon's chief. On the contrary, if he needs a lie to advance certain political aims, he does not hesitate to use it without feeling any compunctions of conscience.

Here is a new example. Trying to discredit the Soviet Union and to cast aspersions on it in connection with the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, Weinberger took up an ill-smelling anti-Soviet fabrication. Speaking at the Washington Centre for Strategic and International Studies on September 21, he alleged that the Soviet Union is using political dissidents from Vietnam to build the gas pipeline. Being evidently aware of the absurdity of this invention, he said that he had no conclusive proof of this but only evidence from a "number of sources". He did not specify what this "evidence" and "sources" were.

False stories about the "use of forced labour of prisoners" to build the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline are circulated again and again by certain circles in the West although the Soviet side has stated officially that not a single prisoner is working on the construction of the gas pipeline. The sources from which come such insinuations are anti-Soviet organizations financed by Western special services, the CIA included. Among such organizations is "the Human Rights Society" which has its headquarters in Frankfurt am Main and which has among its staff war criminals who collaborated with the Hitlerites during the war. But who will believe them?

GOSPLAN'S BAYBAKOV RECEIVES OAPEC OFFICIAL

PM221039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 15 September, N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Ali Ahmed 'Atiqah, general secretary of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. [OAPEC]

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of mutual interest.

TASKS, PROBLEMS FACING UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Overdue Measures

LD200510 Moscow TASS in English 0453 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "On the eve of its 60th anniversary, the Soviet Union, whose Leninist foreign policy is based on the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, is resolved to do everything possible, in particular, at the forthcoming 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, to promote the cause of peace," PRAVDA points out today.

'The forthcoming session," the newspaper writes, "is called upon to outline measures for the early implementation of the Soviet proposal, currently being examined by the United Nations, on concluding a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. Such a treaty is an effective means of ruling out the use of any weaponry for purposes of aggression. This long overdue measure would meet the security interests of both nuclear powers and non-nuclear states. However, this measure, just as the outlawing of the first use of nuclear weapons, is being blocked by the U.S. and its allies. Washington and NATO's 'hawkish' circles are opposed in every way to anything that could constrain their policy of threats and diktat towards other countries and peoples. What does this amount to if not a direct breach of the Charter and decisions of the United Nations?"

The international situation, PRAVDA continues, "insistently demands that the U.N. member-states step up their efforts in every field of the struggle for averting the nuclear threat and curbing the arms race. Taking account of the character of the decisions approved by the United Nations, it can hardly be expected, of course, that the next session will change the situation with disarmament at one stroke. However, it can give an impetus to the ongoing talks and encourage them to achieve practical results. It should call for the resumption of talks which have been suspended and for starting new negotiations capable of lessening the global threat posed by the arms race. There are no insurmountable objective obstacles on this road. Recently a group of notable scientists united in the Pugwash movement have again confirmed that from the technical point of view disarmament is feasible and that it is political will that is lacking. It is important that the U.N. potential be mobilized in full to combat this ailment affecting the capitals of certain NATO member-countries."

"The task of implementing the basic principles of the settlement of the Mideastern problem that have been approved by the U.N. General Assembly is assuming particular urgency," PRAVDA stresses.

Ineffective Moves

PM210911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Enhancing UN Prestige"]

[Text] New York 16 Sep -- UN circles are animatedly discussing the proposals of UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar for stepping up the Security Council's role in consolidating international peace and cooperation. The secretary general's annual report on the activity of the community of nations published here recently notes that the Security Council is too frequently unable to take resolute steps to settle international conflicts, while its resolutions are ignored by those who pay no heed to the opinion of the representative international forum.

The events of recent months demonstrate particularly graphically not only the justified nature of the UN secretary general's alarm but also leave no doubts as to who bears the main responsibility for the ineffectual nature of UN actions to maintain peace and settle conflicts. In actual fact, from the very start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon the overwhelming majority of UN members believed that only resolute measures to influence the aggressor could halt the bloodshed. The taking of such steps in the Security Council was immediately blocked by the United States.

The obstructionist stance adopted by the U.S. representative has made it impossible if not to nip the conflict in the bud then at least to prevent its expansion.

Just since the Reagan administration came to power the United States has on five occasions imposed a veto in the Security Council on the draft resolutions whose implementation would help to continue the path toward a genuine peace in the Near East.

The attempts to undermine the United Nations' prestige are also borne out by Washington's desire to remove the international organization from any participation in the search for a peaceful settlement of conflicts and to remove the relevant negotiations from the UN context. That is how the United States acted in Lebanon; that is how it is acting, for instance, on the question of granting independence to Namibia.

Evidently Washington believes that elbowing out the United Nations and lowering its prestige accord with the foreign policy aims of the Reagan administration, which prefers separate deals which take into account only the selfish imperial aspirations of the United States itself to a genuine solution of acute conflicts in the interests of peace and security.

As for the Soviet Union, its position has been set forth by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During his talk with J. Perez de Cuellar he confirmed the immutability of the Soviet Union's support for the UN efforts to safeguard international security and develop cooperation among states in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

SHALAYEV ON ISRAELI 'ATROCITIES' TRADE UNIONS

LD201126 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The militarization of the economy puts a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people and causes justified worry all over the world. The working people are becoming increasingly aware that the safeguarding and strengthening of peace is a common, international concern, Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, has said at the 9th International Conference of the Metalworkers' Trade Unions which has opened in Moscow today.

The United States of America, Stepan Shalayev said, is trying hard to push mankind into new wars, into atomic catastrophe. The nature of its adventuristic policy has been laid bare, in particular, by the events in the Middle East, by its direct complicity with the Israeli invaders, who have intruded into Lebanon and encroached upon the integrity of that sovereign country.

Israel, he continued, is perpetrating mass killings of innocent people, destroying their homes, insolently violating the commonly recognized rules of international law. These atrocities are causing universal outrage and anger in the people who are in solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinians, courageously upholding their right to free and independent existence.

"Not only the Palestinians but also the other peoples will never forgive and forget what the aggressors have done, and retribution will be imminent," Stepan Shalayev said.

Efforts for ending the arms race, achieving disarmament and averting war have been at the centre of the whole of international politics, at the centre of the entire international public activities, Stepan Shalayev continued.

He pointed out the importance of the international working-class movement, a strong force of our time, being ever more active and resolute in the struggle against war.

Stepan Shalayev emphasized the need of cementing the ranks of the international working-class movement and enhancing international solidarity to safeguard peace, to remove the threat of war and to put an end to the arms race.

As for the Soviet trade unions, he stressed, they have always been actively working for the cause of peace. They vigorously and unconditionally support the clear stand for peace and international detente that is being upheld by the World Federation of Trade Unions, by the International Association of the Metalworkers' Trade Unions.

MOSCOW RPP REPORTS THATCHER'S ARRIVAL IN PRC

OW221235 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher arrived in China on 22 September on an official visit. According to Western news agencies, the central issue she will discuss with the Chinese leaders will be the future status of Hong Kong. Both sides will also discuss their bilateral relations.

Mrs Thatcher said at a press conference Tuesday that her discussion with the Chinese leaders would also include Soviet-Chinese relations and U.S.-Chinese relations.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT OF DPRK'S KIM TO PRC

PM221517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visiting the PRC"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Sep -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president, left today for an official visit to China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council.

DALAI LAMA MEETS WITH HEAD OF SOVIET BUDDHISTS

LD131654 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- The Dalai Lama is currently on a visit in the USSR at the invitation of the head of the Buddhists of the USSR Bandido Hambo Lama Gomboyev. Today the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Pimen, gave a dinner in honour of the distinguished guest at which speeches were exchanged.

Welcoming the guest, Patriarch Pimen said that he "highly values the Dalai Lama's personal contribution to the blessed cause of the education of people in the spirit of love and peace, and his activities aimed at firmly asserting peaceful and just relations between the peoples. May peace, love and justice, to which our hearts are turned, triumph in Asia and the world over," the patriarch said.

In the afternoon, the Dalai Lama has visited the Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers. On Tuesday the guest and the persons accompanying him will see the sights of the Soviet capital. In the evening they are to go by air to Ulan-Ude, the capital of Buryatia, one of the Soviet Union's autonomous republics, where they will familiarize themselves with the life of their coreligionists.

IMPACT OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION ON CHINA

OW221115 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Alekseyev: "The October Revolution and China's Destiny" -- Second of Series Entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] As I mentioned in my last talk, a longstanding friendship exists between the people of our two countries. At times this friendship has met with obstacles, but Russia's Great October Socialist Revolution in October 1917 opened a new chapter in the development of this friendship. For the chinese people, the October Revolution lit up a path leading to a bright future, inspired them to wage a struggle and gave them the confidence to defeat the foreign colonialists and domestic reactionaries. Following the October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese people had the Soviet Union as their friend and ally in their national liberation struggle. Progressive personages in China highly appraised the historical significance of the October Revolution.

The foreign policy of the first Soviet state exerted a tremendous, favorable influence on the Chinese people. The principle underlying this policy was pronounced in the "Message to Russian and All Oriental Muslim Working People" on 3 December 1917. The document said: The Soviet people will establish relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and friendship.

Since its founding, the Soviet state, born in the Great October Socialist Revolution and led by Lenin, has been applying this unprecedented diplomatic principle to all oppressed vassal states and their peoples. For instance, in November and December 1917, the People's Council on Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR began talks with a Chinese delegation in Petrograd in accordance with this Leninist principle. The Soviet Government announced the abolition of all unequal treaties and agreements between Russia and China and of all Russian-Japanese agreements concerning China signed between 1907 and 1916. That was the first time a foreign government abolished all treaties imposed by an empire on semi-colonial China or signed behind China's back.

The 25 May 1919 Declaration of the People's Council of the RSFSR to the national north-south government of China was of tremendous significiance to the Chinese people in their struggle for national and social liberation. The document said that the Soviet worker-peasant government was announcing the abolition of all secret treaties the tsarist government has used to enslave Oriental nations for the benefit of Russian capitalists, landlords and generals. This declaration was welcomed by progressive Chinese, who thanked the Soviet Government for its policy of friendship and equality toward China.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CONDEMNS JAPANESE MILITARY PLAN

PM221507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent's report: "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Sep -- The 1982 "Defense White Paper" approved today by Japan's Cabinet is evidence of that country's ruling circles' desire to continue following the dangerous path of stepping up militarist preparations.

As mass media organs here note, the main feature of this document, prepared by Japan's National Defense Agency, is its overtly anti-Soviet thrust. The authors succumb in every way to the false thesis of the "Soviet military threat to Japan." The KYODO news agency states that the White Paper's compilers have effectively shown solidarity with President R. Reagan's concepts, which amount to confrontation with the USSR.

Japan's military department leaders needed the anti-Soviet fabrications to justify the course toward the arms race and toward strengthening the militarist alliance with the United States persistently foisted by them on the Japanese people.

In addition to the course of unrestrained militarization, the document stresses the "need" for further cooperation with the United States in the military sphere. It indicates the Japanese military's readiness to place its latest military technology at the Pentagon's disposal and to broaden the scale of joint exercises and maneuvers.

By means of the White Paper, the National Defense Agency is trying to provide a theoretical basis for the extensive program of military preparations already being implemented in the country. Yesterday's session of the National Defense Council, which is chaired by Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, approved Japan's fiscal 1983 military budget. It will be 7.3 percent greater than this year and will total 2.8 trillion yen.

The year 1983 will be the first year of Japan's next 5-year military building plan. This, the largest program in the country's postwar history, envisages buying hundreds of new tanks, aircraft, warships and other combat hardware.

IZVESTIYA ON JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

LD212216 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The latest White Paper on the military policy approved at the Japanese Cabinet meeting "keeps silent on purpose about the stepping up of the Japanese-U.S. military cooperation which is observed of late," IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper writes this is shown by the joint Japanese-U.S. exercises that were started on the Hokkaido Island, the show of "combat unity" on the sea, which was spread to a huge area, from the Tokyo Bay to the Iwo Jima Island which is situated about 1,200 km away from the Japanese capital. Taking part in the exercises are over 80 Japanese ships, 90 planes and 16,000 servicemen.

"These exercises mean a new stage of the Japanese-U.S. military 'cooperation' that has been prepared by the recent conference of representatives of the military departments of the two countries in Honolulu, the commentary says. It is there that the arrangement was consolidated about Japan's starting operations to patrol the so-called 'a thousand-mile zone'".

Stressing that the Japanese Government has long since taken care of everything to fulfill its new military obligations, the newspaper writes that the United States pins great hopes on the changes taking place in "the country of the rising sun". Washington sees in these changes above all the implementation of its longstanding plans to use Japan's Armed Forces beyond its limits in the name of aggressive purposes of the U.S. administration in the Pacific.... War business and those who serve it devotedly play a considerable role in the granting of the Pentagon's demands. And all of them had their share in bringing about the typhoon of military exercises that dipped down on Japan.

JAPAN'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS 'UNWARRANTED'

OW230515 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Commenting on Japan's unwarranted territorial claims campaign against the Soviet Union, commentator Andrey Vladimirov writes the following:

Until recently, Japanese Government officials have pretended they are not the ones directing and organizing an anti-Soviet commotion, nor are they giving aid to this commotion or bringing out unreliable justifications based on a distortion of well-known historical facts or today's reality.

However, the current situation has totally changed. Perhaps Japan now thinks that it does not matter if she acts openly. To the organizers of the campaign, the wartime and post-war international treaties and agreements, which brought the territorial question between the Soviet Union and Japan to a final settlement, are of no concern. The aim of the leaders of the territorial claims campaign against the Soviet Union lies in gaining maximum profits from the instigation of an anti-Soviet, nationalist atmosphere. The authorities are taking the attitude of patronizing everyone who participates in the so-called campaign for the return of the Northern Territories. This is creating various violent, convenient situations.

According to recent reports by the Japanese press, incidents have increased in which mysterious persons who identify themselves as individuals involved in the campaign visit local Hokkaido residents requesting money to carry out propaganda activities. As a result, organizers of this campaign found the attitude of drawing a line with these activities inevitable. However, compared with the activities of some Japanese state agencies, this kind of extortion is no more than a trivial matter.

Several days ago the Home Affairs Ministry published a new national municipalities survey in which six villages on Shikotan, Kunashir [Kunashiri] and Iturup [Etorofu] -- islands which belong to the Soviet Union -- were added to the list as compared with the list published last year. It is impossible to clearly explain what profit the Home Affairs Ministry is trying to gain by publishing a survey which only perplexes people. However, there is no question that this kind of deed will bring a loss. Unlike what some Japanese hope, it is by no means the Soviet Union that will suffer the loss.

It was not long ago in history that Japan urged the establishment of its rule over the Soviet Far East and all Siberian, that is, the area east of the Urals. The end that this call met is well known. The relationship between the two neighboring countries -- the Soviet Union and Japan, on which Japan's reputation in the international arena as well as the political environment in the Far East as a whole hinges -- primarily suffers the loss.

The deed in question might result in shattering trust in Soviet-Japanese relations despite the fact that the Japanese Government stresses the necessity of strengthening them. This is only a basic, logical conclusion.

IZVESTIYA COMMEMORATES DPRK ANNIVERSARY

PM201425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents Ye. Popov and V. Stepanenko dispatch under the rubric "9 September is DPRK Formation Day": "The Start of the Roads"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, Moscow [no date as received] -- In Pyongyang there is a distinctive symbol -- a stone with the words "The start of the country's roads" engraved on it. There is another symbol too: Chollima, the winged horse who seems to fly along these roads, embodying the very beginnings of socialist building in the DPRK. From its capital you can walk or ride along all the roads, which lead past ricefields into the very heart of the people's life.

You can follow all the roads except one. The road to the south is barred by barbed wire at Panmunjom. And not just the road but the whole corridor, marked by two lines of barbed wire stretching for 270 km from coast to coast, is closed.

We visited the demarcation line which divides Korea in two. And of course, we could not help wondering what lay beyond, what the southern half of the country, forcibly alienated and occupied by the U.S. military, was like. By coincidence at the same time the French journalist Rene Backmann was in Korea, on the other side of the demarcation line. And it is perfectly possible that he was observing us from the glass observation tower where a lieutenant of the South Korean Infantry was vigilantly making certain that his visitor did not photograph the sentry posts, the radio interception and warning systems and other military installations. However, the journalist retained such an accurate and clear visual impression in his mind that his description in the magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR gives you a very graphic picture of South Korea today: "Between Seoul and that border there are alternately U.S. camps and South Korean barracks and military equipment pools on camouflaged landing strips. The country is like a huge maneuver area in a positional war. On the road leading north, weaving among the ricefields, every second oncoming vehicle is military, and at the checkpoints -- and there are at least half-a-dozen along this 40-km stretch -- soldiers in field dress carrying M-16 rifles mount their vigilant service. The capital of South Korea itself is surrounded with menacing anti-tank fortifications. The road passes through these earth and concrete embankments which are some 10 meters high and bristling with recoilless guns, via narrow passages which are carefully guarded...."

Choson(Saram) -- people of the land of the morning calm, freshness, coolness -- this is what the Koreans were called in the past. But, unfortunately, there has been no calm on this amazingly picturesque Asian peninsula where the roads, like abandoned gray ribbons against the emerald carpets of the ricefields, lure the traveler into the far distance, toward the distant coasts, the light blue outline of the hills, the dark blue lakes, full rivers and crystal waterfalls. But the uninvited visitors, the foreign aggressors, have by no means come here to admire the beauty.

In August 1945 the Soviet Army defeated the most powerful grouping of the armed forces of militarist Japan -- the Kwantung Army -- and liberated the Korean people from the colonial yoke. September 1948 was the beginning of the road for the first People's Democratic Republic of Workers and Peasants created on the Korean Peninsula. The successes achieved by DPRK working people under the leadership of their workers party are demonstrated with sufficient eloquence merely by the following statistic: The same amount of industrial output is now produced in just over 1 day as was produced in an entire year before the country's liberation. The republic's farmers are proud of the fact that they have managed to increase rice production more than 350 percent.

There was not a single higher educational establishment on the republic's territory before the liberation. Today there are 170 VUZes in the DPRK. A tall university building was built on (Rennam) Hill in Pyongyang. Back in December 1949 the university produced its first 19 graduates. As an employee of the (Chan Khvan Bon) university told us, 50,000 specialists have already been trained here for the most varied sectors of the national economy. Today, the university is an entire scientific city. There are 13 faculty buildings and more than 80 departments, a modern library and hostels on (Rennam) Hill.

We visited the large, 1,200-seat reading room of the university library. The latest copies of Soviet scientific publications were lying on one of the stands. From the very beginning of the building of the new society the DPRK working people have made wide use of the Soviet Union's experience. Some 60 major plants and production facilities have been built in the DPRK in key sectors of the national economy with the USSR's technical assistance. The Pukchong thermal power station, the (Kim Chkhek) metallurgical plant in Chongjin and the coalmines in Anju are being built or renovated with Soviet help. These and many other enterprises can rightly be seen as symbols of Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation.

The Korean working people are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. At present DPRK labor collectives, following the example of the (Kim Chkhek) metallurgical plant workers, who have called for a higher pace of work in the eighties, are adopting increased pledges to fulfill the second 7-year National Economic Plan and the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress ahead of schedule. Soviet people wish the fraternal Korean people new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the peaceful democratic unification of the country.

REPORTAGE ON INDIRA GANDHI'S VISIT TO USSR

Press Conference

LD221816 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has replied to questions by Soviet and foreign journalists at the press conference organized by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

Asked about the role of the public anti-war movement which has now swept virtually all the countries, Indira Gandhi said that she welcomed that movement, primarily because she herself championed peace and because, secondly, in her view today's world problems were too complex and affected everyone and not only those in power. Not only governments but also ordinary people would die in nuclear war. That is why they bear great responsibility for the fate of peace. Indira Gandhi said she particularly welcomed the fact that the peace movement had considerably expanded and transcended the boundaries of political views and ideological and class differences. A vast number of people are participating in this movement, particularly in Western Europe, but this is still insufficient to change the situation. It is necessary to mobilise all public opinion against any wars, primarily against nuclear war. Indira Gandhi said the Indians did not believe in the concept of so-called limited nuclear war.

Indira Gandhi was asked her opinion about the new Soviet peace initiatives that the leading bodies of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO should state on non-spreading of the sphere of operations of those alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We welcome any peace initiatives, the Indian prime minister said. We welcome the governments and peoples that are discussing such initiatives and measures aimed at the easing of tension.

Answering the question about the coming conference of heads of state and goernment of non-aligned countries in Delhi, Indira Gandhi said: The non-aligned countries must keep their movement strong and effective so that it could function to the benefit of peace and justice, particularly with regard to developing countries. From the very outset of the Non-Aligned Movement, attempts were made to break it. It was also predicted that it would disintegrate. We have survived and we intend to consolidate our movement still more.

Asked about her view of the reasons behind the latest dramatic aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and measures that should be taken to settle the problem, the Indian prime minister said it was perfectly obvious that Israel believed that it could do whatever it wanted and break every international norm and rule. This only encouraged its aggressiveness.

The problem can only be settled when the true interests of the Palestinian people are taken into account and satisfied with regard to where they should live, in other words, with regard to their home.

Answering the question about prospects for the international conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled by a U.N. decision for the first half of 1983, Indira Gandhi said that her country's position with regard to the Indian Ocean had been made perfectly clear. All the states in the region have made known their interest in establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and India believes that it is very important for all the developing countries. The Indian prime minister said she would like to hope that the conference would try to settle the problem in a way lessening the military danger in the region and enabling the peoples to come to grips with questions of peace and peaceful construction.

Answering the question about the prospects of Soviet-American relations and the question what role India can play in their improvement, Indira Gandhi said: We are for the improvement of these relations. We are deeply concerned over the increase of tension and the erosion of the spirit of detente.

The very word "detente" is a bad word in certain circles. All India can do is to take care that nothing of what we are saying or doing should aggravate tension and confrontation. Any measures aimed at the improvement of mutual understanding should be encouraged, the Indian prime minister said.

Correspondents asked questions about the situation around Afghanistan. Indira Gandhi said: We held a general exchange of opinions on this matter in Moscow. We have always declared for a political settlement of the problem. We believe that there is interference in Afghanistan's affairs. The insurgents are supplied with weapons from the outside and while attacks are made on Afghanistan the situation remains complex. Therefore, as I was saying earlier, this problem should be viewed in its totality.

Further Reports

LD221740 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- "I have spent three days of sun in the sky and sunshine of friendship below. I think that this reflects the state of Indo-Soviet relations," it was stated by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi at a press conference here today. "I've had the opportunity of meeting and exchanging views with President Brezhnev. I have also met Prime Minister Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders. These conversations have enabled us to understand each other's views and policies better and have also taken Indo-Soviet cooperation a decisive step forward." "In India," Indira Gandhi went on, "we feel this friendship helps India and I hope this feeling is mutual between the two countries."

Besides being mutually beneficial, Indira Gandhi went on, these relations also serve the cause of international peace. "A basic feature of our friendship is that it is not aimed against any other country or group of countries."

Indira Gandhi stressed the similarity of the views of India and the Soviet Union on international affairs. "The Soviet Union", she said, "recognises India's commitment to non-alignment and has always respected it. In fact it has befriended the Non-Aligned Movement and welcomed its role in the quest for peace."

"Both our countries", Indira Gandhi stated, "share the concern at what is happening in west Asia. We are deeply shocked at the recent massacre of civilians in Beirut Shortly before coming here I had news of the torture and ill treatment of PLO personnel who were taken prisoner and (?I) feel that the international community should take up this matter."

"We have also exchanged views on our relations with our neighbors", Indira Gandhi said further. "In bilateral economic matters we have reached accords which will give a strong impetus to our palns of economic development in India . We have discussed a number of projects with the Soviet Union in the field of steel, aluminum complex and textiles. The Soviet Union has shown interest of cooperating with us in these areas. It has been decided that the details will be worked out at expert level. The Soviet Union has announced its willingness to cooperate in the second stage of the Visakhapatnam steel plant".

"I should like to reiterate the profound regard that the people of India have for the people of the Soviet Union and for the leadership of the Soviet Union which has consistently held out a hand of friendship to us and shown understanding of our difficulties", Indira Gandhi said in conclusion.

Delhi Version

BK230325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister has said the India-Soviet friendship and bilateral relations have taken a decisive step forward by her current visit to the Soviet Union and her talks with the Soviet Leaders. Addressing a crowded press conference in Moscow, Mrs Gandhi said the basic feature of India-Soviet friendship is not directed against any one country or group of countries. The bilateral talks have revealed similarity of views between New Delhi and Moscow on many matters. She thanked the Soviet Union for extending a steady hand of friendship to India.

Replying to a question about the nonaligned summit to be held in New Delhi, the prime minister said India wants the Nonaligned Movement to be a strong and cohesive force for peace and justice in the world. The member countries want to strengthen the movement in spite of efforts to break the movement by exaggerating small differences.

On Lebanon, Mrs Gandhi said she received reports of torture and ill treatment of Palestinian refugees in Beirut by the Israelis. She said the world community should take up the matter immediately. Recalling the remarks of Mahatama Gandhi at the time of the creation of Israel that it was bound to create tensions, the prime minister said a purely European problem has been transplanted into Asia, making it an area of tension.

Referring to Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi reiterated that India stands by the New Delhi declaration of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries for a political solution to the issue. While India would like to see the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, it has to be pointed out that outside interference is still continuing. The problem should be viewed in its totality.

Replying to a question regarding India-Soviet economic cooperation, the prime minister said there has been large-scale cooperation between them and it has been further expanded. The possibility of setting up a nuclear power plant with Soviet collaboration came up during the official-level talks. Technical details are, however, to be worked out. The Soviet Union has also shown interest in the second stage of the Vishakhapatnam steel plant. Projects in steel, bauxite, alumina, coal and textiles were also discussed.

On North-South dialogue, Mrs Gandhi said the Cancun conference has thrown the doors open and some of the European countries also now feel that there must be cooperation between the developing countries to increase global trade. Stating that India does not believe in war or limited nuclear warfare, she expressed happiness that an increasing number of people are demonstrating for peace. Their number should increase further. She regretted that the spirit of detente has been weakened.

Television Interview

LD221548 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today Mrs Gandhi, Indian prime minister, gave an interview to Soviet television:

[Begin Gandhi recording; in English with superimposed Russian translation] The mutual desire of our peoples for peace on earth draws us together. India won its independence 35 years ago after 2 centuries of colonial rule. Our country's wealth was squandered and our advance into the age of science and technology had been delayed. In spite of our traditions and achievements in trade, economy, science -- all that had been achieved 3,000 years earlier -- we were a poor and backward country. The heroic people of India, led by Mahatma Gandhi, threw off the foreign yoke. The distinguishing feature of our struggle was renunciation of the use of force and our aims were achieved without resorting to arms. The Indian revolution, like the October one, was a great event of this century.

We received aid from many countries, primarily the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union selflessly helped in the establishment of our heavy industry. Bhilai and Bokaro are symbols of the cooperation of our peoples. For our part, we have helped many countries in Asia and Africa to build factories to process their own raw materials. Those who have striven for independence have sympathy with and help those who are still struggling.

The bounds of Indian-Soviet economic cooperation are constantly expanding. In our talks with the Soviet leaders we have again confirmed that we sincerely desire peace on earth and friendship between our peoples. The Soviet Union and India have different political systems. You have a developed economy; ours is developing.

As a nonaligned country, India aims for a sensible dialogue in the world, divided as it is into East and West and north and south. We are now experiencing a worsening of the international situation, which threatens peace in various parts of the world. The governments of the Soviet Union and India have put forward peace initiatives, which express the hopes and longing of our peoples and all mankind.

The Soviet Union, as one of the world's leading powers, strongly favors a turn from conflicts towards positive moves leading to peace. We are concerned by increasing militarization, particularly the threatened nuclear arms race and the race in other barbarous forms of weapons. We are concerned at the increasing lack of understanding between nations. We are concerned at the destruction of the environment, the destruction of flora and fauna. All these threats must be eliminated. We hope that your programs and plans will make life better for you and future generations -- for your children and grandchildren -- and that they will be successfully implemented. Once more I wish to thank you for this meeting. Long live Soviet-Indian friendship! [end recording]

Delhi Account

BK230715 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0340 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Special program" on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's 22 September "message" over Moscow television to the people of the Soviet Union, passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Talking to Moscow television, Mrs Gandhi reminisced on her emotional links with the rich traditions and culture of the Soviet Union and her acquaintance with the Soviet literature in her younger days. She briefly outlined the motivating forces behind our struggle for freedom in the achievements of independent India.

"A gigantic socioeconomic and technological transformation is taking place in India. The efforts and most of the resources are of our own people. But we do look out for ideas and knowhow wherever they are available."

She acknowledged the role of Soviet assistance in building up an advanced technological base in the Third World.

"We have learnt and benefitted from many countries. Notable among them is the Soviet Union whose help has been invaluable in establishing our heavy industry."

"Those who have struggled have sympathy for others in their struggle."

Mrs Gandhi pointed out the commonness that unites the people of the two countries despite differences in the political opinion.

"The Soviet Union and India have different political systems. Yours is an advanced economy, ours is developing. India as a nonaligned country wants to see a meeting of minds in a world divided into West and East, north and south. We are passing through tense time. There is peril to peace in various parts of the world. The governments of India and of the Soviet Union have called for peaceful initiatives. In this we reflect the hopes and dreams of ours and indeed of all people of the world. May the Soviet Union, as one of the leading powers of the world, persists in turning the drift toward conflict into a positive movement toward peace.

"We are anxious about increasing militarization and especially the threat of nuclear and other barbarous weapons of war. We are concerned at the growing disparities between nations. We are sad at the denigeration of the environment and destruction of flora and fauna. All these are menaces which must be fought. We hope that your programs to provide better life for yourselves and future generations and go from success to success. Once again I thank you for your welcome and your friendship. Long live Soviet-Indian friendship! Long live peace!"

Talks With Gromyko

LD221416 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have met in the Kremlin today.

During their friendly talk the sides reiterated the importance of the summit talks in Moscow for the further expansion and development of relations of friendship between the USSR and India.

The sides exchanged opinions on a number of international problems and certain aspects of Soviet-Indian relations.

Indira Gandhi spoke highly of the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, announced by Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The sides also exchanged opinions on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. They stated the need for achieving a proper agreement on this matter.

Due attention was paid to the situation in South-East and South Asia.

The sides reiterated their firm intention to continue to closely cooperate on the international scene in the interests of promoting peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Further Report

BK221634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] India and the Soviet Union have emphasized the need for reaching an agreement on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The international situation, with particular reference to disarmament, came up for discussion at the talks between Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow today.

Mrs Gandhi said India stands for total disarmament. In this connection, she pointed out, peace movements are useful but are not growing fast enough. About India's special responsibility as future chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Mrs Gandhi said that usually before every meeting of nonaligned countries, efforts are made elsewhere to create division in the movement. It will be India's endeavor to see that the unity of the movement is maintained.

Gromyko welcomed India's initiative at the disarmament debate in the United Nations as constructive. He wished the Nonaligned Movement would put pressure on the United States to resume the arms limitation talks which have been suspended.

The talks between Gromyko and Mrs Gandhi took place at the Kremlin in Moscow. Mrs Gandhi was assisted at the talks by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, Foreign Secretary Rasgotra, G. Parthasarathy, P.C. Alexander and Indian Ambassador in Moscow Ahuja.

Meeting With Ponomarev, Others

LD221906 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- There was a meeting today of a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on the development of contacts between parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and India. Fruitful cooperation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Parliament of the Republic of India in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation of the peoples of both countries in the struggle for peace and security of peoples was noted.

The Soviet participants in the meeting stressed that concern for the preservation of peace, the struggle against the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the maintenance of equal relations with all countries is the most important trend of the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet international aspect. They noted that the high appraisal by the Indian Government of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in which the Soviet Union assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was received with profound satisfaction in the Soviet Union. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet noted a great contribution of India, of its government to the struggle for the preservation of peace, against the danger of the use of nuclear weapons.

The participants in the meeting highly assessed the significance of the joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed on September 21 by Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi spoke about the achievements of independent India, about the main directions of its foreign policy. She emphasized the Soviet Union's great role in protection of peace, in the struggle against the arms race. Indira Gandhi pointed to important significance of further development of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the interests of their peoples, consolidation of peace in Asia and all over the world.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Blokhin, Nikolay Goldin, Georgiy Zhukov, Nikolay Pegov, Mavdzhuda Samatova, Valentina Tereshkova, Aleksandr Chakovskiy, as well as USSR Ambassador in India Yuliy Vorontsov. Taking part in the conversation from the Indian side were India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, member of India's Parliament Rajiv Gandhi, Chief Adviser of the Prime Minister G. Parthasarathi, Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister Dr. P.C. Alexander, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of India's Ministry of External Affairs M. Rasgotra, India's Ambassador in the Soviet Union V.K. Ahuja and other officials.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Conclusion of Talks

LD221624 Moscow Domestic Television Servicein Russian 1445 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Soviet-Indian talks ended in the Kremlin today. Comrades Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov and Ponomarev took part in them on the Soviet side. On the Indian side the talks were conducted by Indira Gandhi, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and other state leaders accompanying the Indian prime minister.

The unanimous conviction was expressed that the growing mutual interaction of the USSR and India in the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race, for the relaxation of tension and the cooperation of states on an equal footing, is becoming a more and more important factor in world politics. Both sides expressed their concern over continuing tension in Asia. The Soviet Union and India come out against the establishment of foreign military bases on the territory of Asian countries, and against exerting military, political or economic pressure on sovereign states. The leaders of our two countries expressed their desire to strive to liquidate existing and to prevent the emergence of new centers of tension in Asia.

Visit to Cosmonauts Center

LD231340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, who is in our country on an official friendly visit, today visited the Gagarin cosmonaut training center. She laid flowers at the memorial to the first space explorer. The guest looked over training mock-ups of the Soyuz craft and Salyut orbiting station, and visited the cosmonautics museum, laboratories and classrooms at the center.

Indira Gandhi was warmly greeted by cosmonauts, among whom were Malhotra and Sharma, who have been sent to the training center from India. Together with the prime minister were Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force, deputy USSR defense minister and chief air marshal; and other officials.

Rao Remarks

LD230634 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 23 TASS -- The Soviet-Indian summit meeting and the talks between the leaders of countries in Moscow have been another milestone in further strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation. This was stated at the Delhi airport Palam by P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's minister for external affairs, who returned today from Moscow where he had taken part in the Soviet-Indian talks.

The visit by India's premier, Indira Gandhi, to the USSR is highly successful; the Soviet Government and the Soviet people accord Indira Gandhi a very warm welcome, the minister said. The Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow demonstrated the firmness of the friendship between the two countries, resting on mutually-advantageous interests and long-standing contacts.

The minister for external affairs highly valued the prospects of further economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. The successful results produced by the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific-Technical Cooperation and also the talks between Premier Indira Gandhi and the Soviet leaders open up new vistas of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, P.V. Narasimha Rao empahsized.

Soltan Commentary

LD221630 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Soviet-Indian summit talks ended in the Kremlin with the signing of a joint declaration by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Meetings between Soviet and Indian leaders have always given a boost to relations between their countries, making them more fruitful. That was the case during President Brezhnev's visit to India in December 1980.

The same is happening today as the high-ranking guest, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is staying in this country. The Soviet and Indian leaders noted with satisfaction during their talks in the Kremlin that the earlier agreements between their countries in various fields are being successfully implemented. They stated their intention to keep promoting Soviet-Indian cooperation in all possible ways, and to expand Soviet-Indian interaction on the international scene.

The two leaders confirmed identity or closeness of views on the world developments. The Soviet Union and India believe there is and can be nothing more important today than the struggle for peace and easier international tension. Indira Gandhi spoke highly of the soviet initiative aimed at reducing armaments, and lessening the threat of a nuclear missile war that hangs over all nations. She singled out the importance of the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and India reaffirmed a mutual desire to press for the scrapping of existing hotbeds of tension, in Asia, and for preventing the appearance of new ones. They championed negotiated settlements of unresolved international problems, and favored the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The two countries singled out the importance of stronger relations between socialist and nonaligned countries in the struggle for international security and freedom of nations.

The Soviet Union and India strongly condemn the criminal U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against Lebanon, against Arab countries. The Soviet and Indian leaders are firmly convinced that a fair Middle East settlement is possible only with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole lawful spokesman for the Palestinians. (?Notably) friendship and cooperation are developing between the USSR and India, not to the detriment of the interests or security for any third country. This is a beneficial, stable and growing factor of world politics. It is operating in favor of stronger peace and security of all nations, which is of special value in the current international situation, when Washington leaders proclaim dangerous militaristic doctrines to justify permissibility of a nuclear war.

As President Leonid Brezhnev has stressed, relations between the USSR and India are a fine example of how fruitful and lasting cooperation can be between states with different social systems, if good will is displayed and the interests of one another are really taken into account.

INDIA'S RAO VISITS MARCHUK DURING USSR VISIT

PM230915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] On 15 September G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is visiting Moscow in connection with the seventh session of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

TASS CITES BABRAK KARMAL ON AFGHAN UNITY

LD222120 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Kabul September 22 TASS -- There exists now a close, inseparable bond among the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the National Fatherland Front and the people of the country. Our task is to continue consolidating this unity to the benefit of the Afghan working people, said general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

He spoke at a meeting with representatives of the working people of the [name indistinct] province and the elders of the Pushtun tribe (Shinvri) living in the Afghan eastern province of Nangarhar. An undeclared war is waged against the people of our country, Babrak Karmal said. The aim of this war is to weaken the young republic, to push it off the road of progress and development, sow discord among the peoples and tribes of Afghanistan.

The task of major importance now is the ensurance of peace and security in the country, Babrak Karmal said. It is precisely in these conditions that we can achieve successes within a short period of time in the development of our society, in ensuring happiness, equality and social justice.

Babrak Karmal urged the working people of the country to continue the struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution.

Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the working people of the Farah Province (Mirza Seid Ahmadhan) stressed that the Afghan people, the working people of the province will be consolidating unity and cohesion, will be waging the tireless struggle against the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Pushtun tribe (Shinvari), said the tribe's representative (Mohammed Shah) at the meeting, has been supporting the Revolutionary Government of Afghanistan from the very first days of the April Revolution. Now about five thousand people are [words indistinct] for the protection of the revolution, come out in defence of the national democratic revolution, territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan, he said.

The participants in the meeting expressed support for the policy conducted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [word indistinct] their readiness to take an active part in the struggle to ensure peace and tranquility in the country.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP MARKED IN MOSCOW

PM231019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "An Extensive Program"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the opening of the Soviet-Afghan friendship days in the USSR, was held in Moscow on 15 September.

Speakers noted that the friendly relations between the two countries developed further following the victory of the April Revolution carried out by the Afghan people PDPA leadership. The friendship days will boost the further broadening and deepening of ties between the two states.

An Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society delegation is participating in the events. 'A.M. Sarbuland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and vice-president of the society, who is leading the delegation, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union which has given and continues to give the Afghan people fraternal selfless assistance in defending of the revolution's gains and in conducting socioeconomic transformations.

H. Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR, participated in the soiree.

Public meetings, soirees and friendship rallies will be held in Moscow and the Ukrainian SSR as part of the friendship days. There will be concerts by DRA artistic collectives and an exhibition of work by Afghan masters of figurative and decorative and applied arts will be opened.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY ON POL POT SUPPORTERS RETURN

LD221800 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The government of Kampuchea has urged the former supporters of the Pol Pot regime, brought down by the people who were misled by hostile propaganda, to return home and take part in the country's recovery. This was stated in Moscow by the ambassador of Kampuchea, who said the Kampuchean Government will invite Western observers to the coming general elections in the republic. We demand, said the ambassador, that representatives of the overthrown Pol Pot regime be removed from the United Nations since they have no right to represent the Kampuchean people.

SRV LEADERS MESSAGES TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD222308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A cable addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov has been received from the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Hu Tho, expressing heartfelt gratitude for the greetings sent on the occasion of the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LAO GOVERNMENT ADVISER ARRIVES MOSCOW 15 SEP

PM230917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In Brief"]

[Text] Lao Government adviser Souvanna Phouma arrived in Moscow 15 September as a guest of the Soviet Government.

TERRORIST TACTICS OF POLISH UNDERGROUND VIEWED

LD222356 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From "An Acute Angle" program]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary underground does not give up hope of destroying the socialist gains of the Polish nation. After the fiasco they suffered with regard to instigating the May and August disturbances, the bosses of the political underground are now passing from the tactics of open confrontation to indirect attacks. It is precisely such an instruction that the counterrevolutionary elite put forward in its illegal bulletin MAZOWSZE. The authors of the instruction present in detail the principles for creating an organizational network, the methods for contact among the conspirators, and for the recruitment of collaborators. Throughout these guidelines one can sense the much-experienced hand of Western subversive special services, headed by the CIA.

However, despite all their efforts, the antisocialist trash is losing the ground from under their feet. Every day of normal work in Poland deprives them of the trumps they have played. The armed forces are on their guard supporting the efforts of the people's power, which is aimed at stabilizing the country and leading it out of the crisis. The time when extremists played first violin has passed, and that is why they are thrashing about in the dark corridors of the underground, striving to arouse fear and to use blackmail.

A similar phenomenon has already occurred in the history of the country. In a manner similar to that used by the present conspirators, in the first years after the war the fascist "freedom and independence" gangs were active in Poland. The bosses of that organization, who fled abroad, founded a new one which they called "Free Poland." The traitors of the nation who collaborated with the Nazis belong to it. This gang is now headed by a certain Hans, who has found shelter in the United States. He and his assistants actively participated in the collection of means for Polish counterrevolution. On the basis of the documents found on the Solidarity premises after the introduction of martial law, one can note the ties between the reactionary leaders of Solidarity and Hans and his collaborators.

During the past 2 years the concepts, tactics, forms and methods of subversive activities aimed at the socialist Poland were changed. One of the most revolting forms -- terror, counterrevolution held in reserve -- was periodically used as a weapon of blackmail. It is a fact that terror as an element of strategy and tactics had been included in the program of the Confederation of Independent Poland. The KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders, who threatened Communists with violence did not shun it either. Later it was taken over by Solidarity extremists such as Bujak, Rozplochowski and Rulewski. It was exactly within Solidarity that detachments of strongmen were created, which the various Bujaks intended to use on the "D-Day" against the PZPR. This idea was torpedoed by the introduction of martial law.

However, the seeds of terrorism sowed by extremists have begun to sprout here and there. According to the Polish press, this year alone groups of strongmen have been revealed in Walbrzych, Gdynia, Warsaw, Walcz and Nowy Sacz. All these groups trained future henchmen, instilling in them the brutal and sadistic habits characteristic of the Nazi bandits and gangs active in Poland immediately following the war.

The tactics of terror which the underground leaders develop needs executors. The antisocialist forces are striving to use for their bloody doings, certain young people deceived by the pseudopatriotic slogans, young people who have succumbed to the demagogic propaganda of forces instigated by subversive Western centers.

However, those who from the deep underground intend to put into practice the concepts of their Western patrons are faced with the road toward a precipice as their only prospect.

POLISH PRESS CONDEMNS CLERGY'S ACTIVITIES

LD221524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Whoever observes events in Poland carefully cannot fail to notice certain pronouncements and actions of a number of representatives of the Polish clergy, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in an article "The Logic of Words and Facts." Why is it that calls to boycott those who think and do otherwise than as recommended by the priest are to be heard from the pulpit of many churches? Even more dangerous is the stand of a certain portion of the clergy which is leading to certain groups of the public identifying the role of the church today with the role of a political opposition party. If this were so in reality, then it would pose a threat to relations between the state and the church. Disregarding the interests of the state, its power and authority, especially in the sphere of national interests and actions to overcome the crisis, could be an even greater danger, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes.

The paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY has published an article entitled "Who Is Facilitating the Disorders?" It says that the authorities in socialist Poland have always tried to establish loyal relations with the clergy. If these relations have been breached, it has only been in instances of open interference by certain leaders of the Catholic Church in the vitally important interests of the state and in the country's domestic and foreign policy.

In connection with this, the position of a certain part of the clergy, including the higher levels, is incomprehensible, the paper continues. These people are whipping up social tension. They monotonously call in their sermons for breaches of the martial law regime and arouse an atmosphere of hostility to the authorities among the believers.

One example of such a position is the church festival held recently in Jasna Gora. It was more a political manifestation than a church service, with thousands of peasants and their families taking part. In his sermon, Bishop Tokarczuk blatantly attacked the state organs and the organs of public security. The preacher never once condemned the subversive elements, the inspirers and organizers of the street provocations and outbreaks of hooliganism.

In the spirit of Tokarczuk's sermon, one of the Wroclaw bishops tried to set the believers against the authorities during his speech in the Konin Voivodship. Political sermons are preached by clergymen in many rural congregations, causing unease among the rural population. The United Peasant Party, the publication says in conclusion, cannot remain indifferent to interference by certain churchmen in the social life of the Polish countryside.

TRUD ON ROMANIAN TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

Report on Activities

FM170925 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania [UGSR] Central Council [Tsentralnyy Sovet] headed by UGSR Central Council Chairman C. Onescu was in the USSR 5 through 10 September at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During its stay in the country the delegation, in addition to Moscow, also visited the Armenian SSR. The Romanian guests familiarized themselves with the activity of the industrial and agricultural enterprise collectives and the course of the Soviet people's preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and met and had talks with working people, trade union leaders and activists. At Yerevan's F.E. Dzherzhinskiy machine tool building association a meeting of Soviet-Romanian friendship took place. A meeting between the delegation and the capital's trade union aktiv took place in Moscow in the Palace of Labor.

Talks between the UGSR Central Council delegation and an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. During the talks the sides informed each other on topical questions of the activity of their countries' trade unions and exchanged opinions on problems of the international trade union movement.

The AUCCTU delegation described the Soviet trade union's large amount of multifaceted work in mobilizing the country's workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socioeconomic program it elaborated and the Soviet people's successes in building the material and technical base of communism. The Romanian comrades were informed in detail of the course of the implementation of the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress and the trade unions' participation in the solution of questions connected with the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program and the improvement of the working people's labor and daily living conditions and the organization of their leisure, medical treatment and cultural leisure time.

The UGSR Central Council delegation reported at the talks on the course of the fulfillment of the decisions of the UGSR congress in April 1981, the Romanian trade unions' priority tasks in implementing plans for the country's socioeconomic development and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of workers and employees. Stress was put on the trade unions' important role in mobilizing the Romanian working people to fulfill the 12th RCP Congress decisions and the task set by the party of building a developed socialist society in Romania.

The delegations exchanged opinions on the course of the development of bilateral ties and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian trade unions. They noted with satisfaction the mutual benefit of these contacts for the solution of the tasks facing the trade unions and expressed the mutual desire of the AUCCTU and the UGSR Central Council to intensify and improve Soviet-Romanian trade union ties and cooperation in the spirit of the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the sake of the further consolidation of the friendship of the working people of the USSR and Romania.

The sides expressed the determination of their countries' working people to continue to struggle to ensure the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and to actively promote the implementation of the decisions of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana, the growth of the authority and influence of the WFTU and the further improvement of its activity. The resolute condemnation by Soviet trade unions and working people of Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and their profound concern at the present U.S. administration's foreign policy course, which is dangerous to the cause of peace and security of the peoples of many parts of the world, primarily Europe, was noted at the talks. The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the capitalist countries' working class for their vital rights and interests and with the struggle of the peoples of the liberated countries for the attainment full political and economic independence and against the imperialists' attempts to use methods of international terrorism against these peoples.

The sides are deeply convinced the Romanian trade union delegation's visit and the talks which were held, will lend new impetus to the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and their trade unions and will serve the consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and Romania and the achievement of new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Meeting With Shalayev

PM171057 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 3

[N. Shevtsov report: "Resolving Important Tasks"]

[Text] In the Palace of Labor yesterday a meeting was held between a delegation of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] Central Council headed by C. Onescu, chairman of the UGSR Central Council, and the Soviet trade union aktiv.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev delivered a speech of welcome to the guests. He briefed the participants on the course of the visit and the results of the talks between the delegations of the AUCCTU and the UGSR Central Council. S.A. Shalayev expressed the hope that the UGSR Central Council delegation's stay in our country would help further strengthen the ties between Soviet and Romanian working people and trade unions.

Those present listened with great attention to the speech by C. Onescu. He expressed thanks for the cordial reception extended to the delegation during its stay in our country, which was eloquent evidence of the mutual trust and friendship of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. This friendship, C. Onescu stressed, has longstanding traditions and was tempered for many centuries in the common struggle against oppression and exploitation. The victory of the people's power in Romania lent a qualitatively new content to Soviet-Romanian relations and lifted them to a higher level.

The periodic meetings between Comrade N. Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev play a crucial role in the development and constant strengthening of Soviet-Romanian relations and in the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, C. Onescu stressed.

In their international activity, Romania's trade unions attach great importance to strengthening their friendly relations and cooperation with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, C. Onescu said.

The head of the Romanian delegation wished those present further successes in building a communist society in the USSR.

In his concluding speech AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev expressed the confidence that Soviet-Romanian trade union ties would continue to develop and strengthen.

The UGSR Central Council delegation left for home 10 September. At the airport the guests were seen off by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov; AUCCTU Secretary I.I. Gladkiy; and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU section for relations with the socialist countries' trade unions. The sendoff party included I.Mielcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

ROMANIAN LEADERS REPLY TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD222306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A telegram sent to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov by Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu expresses heartfelt gratitude for the friendly greetings and the best wishes sent on the occasion of Romania's national holiday.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV, PDRY LEADER ISSUE REPORT ON MIDEAST

LD181136 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia September 18 TASS -- A comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict can be attained only on the basis of an integral programme, which was formulated by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Any versions of new separate deals and backstage machinations on the part of Israel and the United States can lead only to a further heightening of tension in the Middle East. This is emphasised in a report, issued today, on a meeting between general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, now on a visit here.

Both leaders, it is said in the report, firmly denounced Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which is openly supported by the United States. They reiterated their solidarity with the rightful struggle waged by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, Arab states, against Israel's plans to destroy the Palestine resistance movement and its vanguard -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation. In the critical situation, that developed through Israel's fault, it is necessary to steadily strengthen Arab unity in the struggle against Israeli expansion and U.S. plans to establish its domination in the region.

The leaders of the two countries emphasised that the peaceful, constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community is the main obstacle to realisation of the U.S. and Israeli aggressive plans in the Middle East.

SERBIAN GROUP VISIT USSR FOR CULTURAL FETE

20 Sep Arrival

LD220122 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation led by Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, arrived in Moscow from Belgrade today in order to participate in the Serbian days of culture in the RSFSR. This extensive cultural manifestation is a reply to the RSFSR days of culture held in Serbia in April this year.

Numerous performances are expected to take place within the framework of the present days of culture in Moscow, Volgograd and Novosibirsk. The guests were welcomed at Sheremetyevo-2 Airport by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Yuriy Melentyev, minister of culture of the Russian Federation, and other officials.

The days of culture of friendly Serbia will represent yet another step along the path of the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and yet further evidence of the friendship and good sentiments nurtured by our peoples for one another, Vyacheslav Kochemasov said in an interview with our correspondent.

Visit With Solomentsev

LD211350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] A festival of the culture of the Socialist Republic of Serbia opens in Moscow tomorrow, and visitors from this republic, one of the largest in Yugoslavia, have already arrived in our capital. The delegation was received today by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Opinions on questions concerning cooperation between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the field of culture were exchanged during a discussion which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Visit With Demichev

LD222352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Demichev met the delegation from Serbia, in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Milan Dragovic, deputy chairman of the Serbian Assembly. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in the field of culture and art were discussed.

ZAGLADIN MEETS WITH FRENCH CP'S GREMETZ IN PARIS

PM221027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS Report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep -- Routine consultations have taken place here between V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and M. Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party (PCF) Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, on questions of mutual interest. The consultations took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two parties.

TURKISH WEEKLY CALLS FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM211035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov Report: "Not in Turkey's Interests"]

[Text] Ankara, 17 Sep -- Western-backed activity by certain internal forces aimed at exacerbating political relations and curtailing trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union is not in the interests of Turkey itself above all, says an editorial published by the Ankara weekly YANKI.

This must be recalled, it goes on to note, because the opponents of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborliness and cooperation have recently stepped up their subversive actions, seeking in every way to destroy and discredit the positive achievements in relations between the two countries.

We must not allow good-neighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union to be disrupted for the sake of the interests of forces pursuing selfish goals. The USSR is our great neighbor and a reliable trade and economic partner. The article says in conclusion. Whatever the opponents of cooperation may say, we must be friends with the Soviet Union and do everything possible to develop business relations, which promote the cause of stabilizing the situation and of security in this part of the globe.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT USSR

PM211531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS Report: "Finnish Communists in USSR"]

[Text] On the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, a delegation of Finnish communist parliamentary deputies headed by V. Saarto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League parliamentary faction, visited the Soviet Union from 6-14 September.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Estonian SSR and the Tatar ASSR where it was acquainted with the work of the party organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decision, the Soviet people's life and achievements and the activity of organs of state power. The delegation members visited a sector -- under construction -- of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline.

The delegation had talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Estonian SSR and Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Tatar CPSU Obkom and the USSR Ministries of Foreign Trade and Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

The delegation members rated highly the successes and progress of communist building in the Soviet Union and noted the tremendous significance of it and of USSR foreign policy for preserving and strengthening peace and security in Euroope and throughout the world.

The Finnish comrades noted that during the meetings and talks they were again convinced of the Soviet people's friendly feelings toward the Finnish people and also their sincere desire to develop and strengthen Soviet-Finnish cooperation for both peoples' good. The significance of the traditional fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Finnish Communist Party for the development of this cooperation was stressed.

SOVIET-FINNISH CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD202312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[By TASS Correspondent Vladimir Dodonov]

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Sep (TASS) — Today the solemn signing of a protocol on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture of Finland for the years 1983-1985 took place here. It has been drawn up in accordance with the 1960 agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland and envisages further expansion of the traditional cultural links between the two countries.

As one of the new and interesting forms of cooperation, there are plans to hold a week of Finnish music in the Soviet Union and a week of Soviet music in Finland. There are also plans for reciprocal visits by theater collectives, for the organization of art exhibitions and also for an exchange of teachers and students at higher art schools.

In signing this protocol, at a time when our entire country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we are aspiring to ensure that the friendly Finnish people receive as broad and as much information as possible on the development of the Soviet Union's multi-national culture, stated Yu. Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture. He stressed the great significance of broad cooperation in the area of culture as an important factor in foreign policy stability in Northern Europe and in guaranteeing the relaxation of international tension.

Soviet-Finnish cultural cooperation is traditional in nature. It is highly varied and lively, stated K. Suonio, the second minister of education of Finland, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. Despite that fact, she continued, in this area there are still completely new and extremely interesting possibilities for further cooperation. These possibilities are noted in the protocol which we have signed, and I hope that they will be successfully implemented, noted K. Suonio.

ZAGLADIN, DUTCH PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET

LD210436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Hague, 20 Sep (TASS) -- There has been a meeting here between V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and a group of MP's from the Netherlands Parliament representing the Labor Party, the Christian Democratic Appeal Party and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. The Dutch delegation was led by (R. Ter Beek), deputy chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs.

During a conversation, which took place in a constructive and business-like atmosphere and in a spirit of cooperation, there was an exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of mutual interest. This included the further development of relations between the USSR and the Netherlands and between the parliaments of the two countries.

U.S. REFUSAL TO CUT ARMS TO ISRAEL SCORED

LD221320 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated in an interview with the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that there can be no talk of any reduction of American military and economic aid to Israel. The chief of the Pentagon also ruled out the possibility of the Reagan administration using sanctions or putting any pressure on Tel Aviv, no matter what Israeli troops may do during their continued aggression in Lebanon. According to Weinberger Israel is a very important and essential ally of the USA and therefore it deserves to be supported by Washington.

The frankly pro-Israeli stand of the U.S. administration, as set forth by Caspar Weinberger, may be reduced to a simple formula: The United States has always given and will continue to give every support to the Israeli invaders in their aggression against Arab peoples. In recent years U.S. arms shipment to Israel amounted approximately up to 2 billion dollars a year. In all, Washington has supplied Tel Aviv with over 15 billion dollars worth of arms, military supplies and equipment since 1951.

Altogether noteworthy is the fact that this statement by the Pentagon's official about U.S. support for Israel came at a time when the whole world is protesting against the crime of genocide committed by Tel Aviv's ruling clique in Beirut. In this situation, when rescue teams still continue recovering from under the ruins of the Lebanese capital the bodies of victims of Israel's bloody orgy, Washington's assurances about its loyalty to its alliance with Israel are not only an insult to the national sentiments of the Arabs but also show the continued community of aims and strategy of the Reagan-Begin alliance in the Middle East. The new atrocities committed by the Zionists in Beirut have not affected in any way Washington's position with regard to its relations with Tel Aviv. Those who think otherwise are deceiving themselves.

MNATSAKANOV: U.S., ISRAELI AIMS IDENTICAL

LD222330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1810 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From "The "World Today" program, presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Please look at this photograph. A nurse is feeding a child which cannot be seen as it is bandaged from head to foot. The photograph has been published in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, with the caption: The 7-month-old girl has lost her hands and is covered with bad burns as a result of Israeli Air Force bombing of west Beirut.

The photograph of the unfortunate girl has apparently shaken the U.S. President. He cut it out and placed it on his presidential desk as a sign of his moral suffering and emotional experience. Well, comrades, is that not mockery of commonsense? We know what has maimed the short life of the small Palestinian or Lebanese girl. Was it phosphorus, pellet or cluster bombs which have been so generously supplied to the fascist aggressors by the United States? To arm the aggressors is actually to push them to bloody crimes. Then, as a sign of mourning, he places on his desk a photograph of the victims of these crimes. Nobody seems to have noted that so far.

It is said that the bloody slaughter perpetrated by Israeli and pro-Isareli bandits in the Palestinian camps shocked in the White House. In Washington, they expressed their displeasure at the actions of the fascist cutthroats from Beirut. However, as the REUTER correspondent reports from Jerusalem, Sharon rejected this demand and told American envoy Draper: We have again saved Lebanon for you. Just like that. Israel has again saved Lebanon for America; that is the reply of arch-terrorist Sharon to the theatrical thunder and lightning from Washington.

During his interview with the West German magazine STERN, Sharon said literally the following: Before the war it was difficult for me to coordinate a joint aim and a common line with them -- meaning the United States. But now they are supporting our program and they agree with us on everything. In Vietnam, continued Sharon, the Americans disgraced themselves and in Lebanon we saved them from disgrace. The meaning of this astoundingly insolent tirade comes down to this: Tel Aviv is doing America's job in shattered Lebanon; the strategic aims of Washington and Tel Aviv coincide fully.

Responsibility for what has been done, says Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to Yasir 'Arafat, is borne by the criminal himself as well as his accomplice, the one who armed and encouraged Israel to commit his bloody evil deeds. If anyone had illusions that Washington would support the Arabs, would not allow reprisals against Palestinians after the departure of Palestinian armed units from Beirut -- and that is precisely what the White House promised -- now these illusions have been dissolved in the rivers of blood in Palestinian camps. So the moral suffering of the American President who placed on his desk the photograph of the maimed Palestinian or Lebanese girl is more than hypocritical.

By the way, there is something else about this photograph. It has been reported that on learning about it there was great indignation in Tel Aviv. In Washington a special statement was made that the girl's hands had not been amputated but just burned. After that, report the news agencies, the girl's photograph disappeared from the President's desk.

BEGIN AWARE OF, FAILED TO HALT BEIRUT KILLINGS

LD222250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The wave of anger at the bloody crime of the Israeli military in Beirut is growing in the world. A general protest strike is being held by the Palestinian population in the Israeli-occupied eastern part of Jerusalem, the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. All offices, stores, warehouses are closed, and Israeli soldiers are patrolling the streets. Protest demonstrations and meetings have been held in the Jordanian capital of Amman, in New York, Paris, Rome and many other cities. The tens of thousands of people who took part in them strongly condemned the slaughter perpetrated in Palestinian camps in Beirut and called for effective measures to restrain the aggressor.

The indignation at Tel Aviv's actions is so great that even the Egyptian Government, which is bound to Israel by its Camp David deal, decided to recall its ambassador for consultations. U.S. President Reagan was also forced to make a statement. In his speech over television and radio he described the position of the U.S. in connection with the latest events in Beirut. He called them a terrible tragedy, yet the American President did not condemn the Israeli invaders. Reagan indicated that the U.S. intends to send its marines again to Beirut as part of the multinational force. The President said that the American contingent will return to Beirut for a limited period, and that this will be done only with the agreement of Israel. Again the American administration is trying to present itself as a peacemaker, though few among the Arabs believe the sincerity of U.S. statements on the Near East.

Arab country leaders say that the U.S. must also answer for the evil deeds committed by Israeli occupiers and their helpers. Speaking in Damascus, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm emphasized that American policy opened the way to west Beirut for the invaders. The Arab press places special emphasis on the world of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President concerning those who could, but did not, prevent what has been done by Tel Aviv. They must bear their share of responsibllity for the rivers of blood flowing now in Lebanon.

Many newspapers say that the UN Security Council must be true guarantor of security in the Near East. In the same key was the statement of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; he said that it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the role of the UN observers in Lebanon, whose activity is known to be hindered by Israeli authorities.

French units will also return to Beirut. They will take part in the formation of new international disengagement forces for south Lebanon. This was announced by French President Mitterrand. It is expected that they will arrive in the Lebanese capital by Thursday. Italian units will also be sent there.

In the meantime, Israeli troops continue roundups and mass arrests in west Beirut. According to the Lebanese press, the number of people arrested exceeds 1,500. Israeli tanks and armored carriers are patrolling the streets. Loudspeakers announce that all the men must leave their homes, after which they are interrogated. New places of mass executions have been found. Representatives of Lebanese medical services and the International Red Cross continue to remove the bodies of the dead from under the rubble of buildings brought down by Israeli bulldozers, Several more days will be needed to complete this task. Many of the dead are so mutilated that they cannot be identified.

Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, appearing on television in Saudi Arabia, said that about 3,300 persons were killed by the Israeli military and their mercenaries -- 1,800 Palestinians fell victims at the Sabra and Shatila camps, and almost 1,500 sick and wounded fell under the hands of executioners at the Gaza and Akka hospitals.

As indignation at the crimes committed in west Beirut grows in the world, Israeli leaders try to disclaim responsibility for the mass murders. New reports indicate that in Jerusalem they knew perfectly well what was happening in the Palestinian camps, but there is no clarification on how events developed. Last Wednesday morning, 15 September, Israeli troops entered west Beirut. Thursday morning, Israeli Hercules transport aircraft of American manufacture were used to fly a large group of rightwing Christian commandos from the Israeli (Ansar) base to Beirut. On Thursday, in the afternoon, as reports witness, the mercenaries entered the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps and bloody reprisals began.

Prime Minister Begin knew about this operation and was forced to admit it. Yet Begin asserts that it was conducted in order to flush out and detain the Palestinian fighters allegedly who had remained in the camps. But that is an open lie. The Palestinian fighters had been evacuated from west Beirut. The Israeli military who entered this section of the city took care of its last defenders, the units of leftwing Muslims. The inhabitants of Palestinian camps found themselves completely defenseless, and nobody could stop the slaughter that began. The Israeli rulers knew that this slaughter was in progress in the camps and they did nothing to stop it. This is reported by Israeli correspondents who were in Beirut. They reported that the mass murders began in the night from Thursday into Friday.

Ze'ev Schiff, a military correspondent of the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ, stated that he had reported to Israeli leaders on what was happening on the Friday morning. The correspondent of another newspaper, YEDI'OT AHARANOT, said that the first reports on the mass slaughter were received by Israeli ministers and the military command during the night of Thursday to Friday. Yet, says the correspondent, though they all knew about what was happening they did not move a finger to stop the killings and gave instructions in this connection only on Saturday, 36 hours after the bloody orgy began.

By making the decision concerning the reprisals, Begin and Sharon apparently thought to give a lifetime lesson to the Palestinians so that the coming generations remember it. They have achieved their aim. The memory of the crime committed will remain forever. It will not be forgotten nor forgiven, by the Palestinian or any other peoples.

RPP NOTES 'CYNICISM' OF BEGIN'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

TA230800 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] A new year, Tashmag [1982-1983] has begun. Israel has entered the period of the high holidays. The sound of prayers is heard in the synagogues and the children are singing New Year's songs. Good wishes for happiness and comfort are heard. The prime minister delivered a speech of good wishes to the people, and what do you think? He, too, extends his wishes for happiness and comfort to all people, and nobody is shocked; the mountains do not collapse at the cynicism of the man responsible for the death of thousands of people. He wishes happiness, this murderer wishes happiness to the orphans and widows, he wishes comfort to the Jews who have already been killed or will be killed today only because he, Begin, and those standing behind him, want to take control of the neighboring peoples, want to realize in our days the grim idea of the greater Eretz Yisra'el.

According to tradition, during the high holidays every Jew must ask himself what sins he committed during the past year. The Day of Atonement, the day of trial, follows the New Year's eve. The trial against the crimes of the ruling circles in Israel who are waging one of the bloodiest and most unjust wars is already underway. This is humanity's trial. There is no justification for the criminal acts which were perpetrated and are still being perpetrated on Lebanon's soil. There is no justification for the mass annihilation of the sons of Lebanon and of the Palestinians.

Even the strategists beyond the ocean who encouraged Begin to enter Lebanon, and who provided him with the most deadly arms, are apparently starting to understand that as great as the temptation may be for the United States to determine its presence in the Middle East via Israel, it is about time to take exception to the partner who has drawn the world's curse. It is no accident that in the last session of UN Security Council the Americans who usually veto resolutions calling for restraints on the radical forces in Israel voted in favor of the decision which demands the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from west Beirut.

The Americans are practical people. They will not pay if they think the price is too high. They will seek, in fact they are already seeking, an optimum way to gain profits from the blood of the so-called peace initiative for the Middle East of the U.S. diplomacy. Especially in recent days when it became clear that the objectives of aggression cannot be attained, and that humanity's outrage is infinite.

However, it is not the United States of which we speak now, not those beyond the ocean who are playing the Israeli and Arab cards. We are now talking about those who perpetrated and are perpetrating the terrible crimes. Begin even dared, in his New Year greetings. to wish happiness and comfort to the soldiers and officers he sent into Lebanon to kill and be killed. Israel will do this, Begin declared, to guarantee the state's long-term security. However, if there is anything that Begin and his company have managed to secure for Israel, for a long time now, this is sorrow that cannot be consoled, enmity on the part of the neighbors, and disgrace in the eyes of reasonable people in the world. Israel's security, just like the security of the entire Middle East, could have been achieved a long time ago if the Israeli forces had left the foreign territories, if the Palestinian Arab people had realized their legitimate and unquestioned right to a state. The 10 days between the New Year and Yom Kippur, these 10 days of conscience and soul-searching, give plenty of time for one to understand this simple truth.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES AL-JUMAYYIL ON ELECTION

LD221616 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Amin al-Jumayyil upon his election to the post of president of the Lebanese Republic.

"At this difficult time for Lebanon," Leonid Brezhnev's telegram says, "I wish the Lebanese people success in the struggle for the immediate withdrawal from the country of the troops of the Israeli aggressor."

"The Soviet Union has always come out and comes out for the strengthening of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and unity."

LEBANESE CP WARNS OF U.S.-ISRAELI CONSPIRACY

LD221336 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 22 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has called for enhancing vigilance in the face of the American-Israeli conspiracy against Lebanon, for the use of all forms of struggle against the occupationists within the framework of the Lebanese resistance front, for unification of all the Lebanese ready to fight for the liberation of the country from the invaders, for restoration of independence, democracy and unity in the country.

The escalation of the aggression in Lebanon, the seizure of west Beirut and the bloody repression against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians demonstrate the extent of malice which imperialists and Zionists have for the Palestinians and Lebanese, it is said in a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party which was printed by the newspaper AN-NIDA' today. By their action the aggressors have shown what danger comes from Tel Aviv's and Washington's plans vis-a-vis Lebanon, the plans aimed at fanning up strife in the country and establishing Israel's undivided rule over the country under the cover of the United States.

Now that the threat coming from the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors hangs over the whole of Lebanon, all strata of its society without exception, it is the priority duty of every progressive-minded Lebanese to participate in broad nation-wide patriotic movement against the Israeli occupation, in the armed struggle against the invaders.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese people should become the foundation for implementation of the programme of national salvation of Lebanon. In the statement it is noted that such a programme should envisage mobilization of all forces and resources for the struggle for an end to the Israeli occupation without any strings attached.

REACTION AGAINST BEIRUT MASSACRE REPORTED

Killing Details, Local Protests

LD221636 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 22 TASS -- The Prime Minister of Lebanon Shafiq al-Wazzan announced today national mourning in memory of the victims of the massacre that was staged by Israeli interventionists at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. About 3,300 civilians perished there as a result of mass 36-hour-long massacre of Palestinian refugees. Dead bodies are being extracted for the fourth day now by special rescue teams and Lebanese soldiers out of ruins in the camps.

According to the witnesses, not less than 300 thugs took part in these barbarous repressions. Electrician M. Omar, who lives in the suburb of the Shatila camp, said that before the beginning of the massacre of Palestinians the camps were subjected to intensive artillery and machinegun fire. The most brutal repressions against civilians took place in the area of Shatila's central street, where U.N. observers, journalists and foreign diplomats, representatives of the International Red Cross discovered scores of piled up corpses under ruins of buildings which were blown up by dynamite charges.

Many of the victims were shot against the wall, while others were killed by shots fired into heads point-blank.

There is every indication that the Israeli military are not going to withdraw from west Beirut, where they perfidiously intruded, grossly violating all previous accords. The occupationists are marauding in the captured city, are occupying Lebanese official institutions and looting them. They forced their way, as is reported, into the building of Algeria's Embassy today and stole a number of documents.

In a bid to cover up the tracks of their bloody crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, official Tel Aviv turned down the demands being made in Israel that a commission be formed to investigate into the criminal deeds that were perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila. The United States was in a hurry to assist the Zionist killers. As was stated by representative of the White House Larry Speakes, the U.S. Government does not hold any special investigation as to whether Israel bears any direct or indirect responsibility for the bloodbath. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger assured Tel Aviv of Washington's unconditional support and said that reduction of American military and economic aid to Israel is out of the question.

According to reports, demonstrations of protest of the democratic public against the bloody massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut by the Israeli military are in their third consecutive day in Israel. The demonstrators demand resignation of the prime minister and the defence minister of the country. "Begin and Sharon are responsible for the barbarous massacre," they chanted outside the building of the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv.

Protesting against mass killings of Palestinians, the Arab population of Israel's northern areas went on a general strike. Radio Israel reported that police used clubs to disperse the demonstrators in Sakhnin and Kefar (Kana).

Mass anti-Israeli actions are continuing on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. Mammoth manifestations are being arranged in Ramallah, Janin, Nabulus and other towns. Schools, shops and markets are closed in the occupied eastern part of Jerusalem. Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem, demanded that an international tribunal be formed to investigate into the Zionists' crimes against the Arab people of Palestine.

Israeli Firing on Demonstrators

LD222208 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Amman September 23 TASS -- About 40 persons were wounded when soldiers opened fire at unarmed demonstrators in the Israeli town of Nazareth protesting the massacre by the military of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut. Many demonstrators were brought to hospital in a critical state. More than 50 arrests were made.

Big protest demonstrations by the Arab population have swept the northern areas of Israel as well as the Israeli-occupied territories -- the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. The demonstrators demand the resignation of Prime Minister Begin and Defence Minister Sharon and voice their support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The population of these areas has called a general strike in protest against the heinous crimes of the Zionists in Lebanon. Educational establishments, stores and markets are closed in many towns. The occupationists have introduced a curfew in some Palestinian camps in the West Bank of the Jordan. They were trying to force the strikers to return to work, conducting mass searches and arrests.

PLO Officials at Moscow Meeting

LD222032 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- "The moral decay and bankruptcy, and a lack of perspective of the Zionist barbarians and their patrons have been revealed before the eyes of the world", said Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a prominent Soviet jurist, director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke today at an extraordinary meeting of the commission of the Soviet public to investigate into the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon.

"The Soviet people, Mr Kudryavtsev said, "have learnt with indignation about the crimes just committed in west Beirut. The blood of innocent Palestinians -- women, children and old men -- also hangs heavy on the conscience of the U.S. ruling circles which have supplied the Israeli aggressors with weapons and assured for them a political and diplomatic back-up."

Details of the atrocities committed by the Zionists in Lebanon were reported by member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Talal Naji, who has just arrived in Moscow from Beirut. He said that the Israeli aggressors have made Beirut into a testing ground for experimenting with advance U.S. weapons. Thousands of innocent people died as a result of blasts of pellet, phosphorous and other bombs made in the United States. Before my own eyes, Naji said, a cellar gave way becoming a collective grave for 300 people.

The degree of destruction in the Palestinian camps, Naji went on to say, has reached 80 percent, and many are completely destroyed. Israeli sadists have outdone the Hitlerites in ruthlessness. It is, for instance, a special pleasure to them to murder a child in front of its mother, and a wife in the presence of a husband. History knows of no examples similar to the latest bloodbath unleashed by the aggressor in west Beirut.

The extraordinary PLO representative in the USSR Muhammad ash-Sha'ir spoke at the meeting. He said that no reprisals or deprivations will make the Palestinians give up their struggle for their just rights. Ash-Sha'ir praised the Soviet initiatives concerning the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, which were recognized everywhere. These initiatives represent the most just and realistic way of achieving peace in the Middle East.

The meeting participants adopted a declaration containing an appeal to all honest people of the globe to condemn the crimes of Zionists in Lebanon and to do everything possible to curb the fascist rulers of Israel. "The united efforts of all those who hold dear the principles of freedom and justice," the statement says, "must put an end to the bloody policy of terror and genocide pursued by Israel and its patrons overseas. The butchers will not escape retribution."

Mubarak Cable, Envoy Recall

PM231023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 5

[20 September roundup by correspondents V. Peresada and A. Filippov and TASS under general heading "This Is Genocide": "Angry Condemnation"]

[Excerpt] Egyptian President H. Mubarak has sent a message to the U.S. President demanding the immediate adoption of measures to put an end to the mass annihilation of Palestinians in west Beirut. Addressing journalists, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali stated that Cairo is also demanding the speedy withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Lebanese capital and an end to Tel Aviv's attempts to exacerbate the situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where Syrian units are located. As the Egyptian agency MENA has reported, Egypt has recalled its ambassador from Israel as a token of protest against the Tel Aviv military's actions in Lebanon.

UN, Austrian Indignation

LD230934 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- The non-aligned countries resolved to call for the resumption of the seventh emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question in connection with the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut occupied by Israeli troops. This demand, which was forwarded to the president of the General Assembly by the Cuban delegation on behalf of over 90 member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, reflects the burning indignation throughout the world caused by the ruthless violence of the occupiers and their assistants against defenceless old men, women and children.

The seventh session was opened way back in July 1980 and reconvened already twice after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Tel Aviv, however, relying on United States support and assistance, rejected the demands of the world community to withdraw its troops from Lebanon beyond the internationally recognized frontiers and to stop the aggression. Expansion of Israel's aggression and its disregard for United Nations resolutions in the final analysis led to the bloody tragedy in the Palestinian refugee camps.

It has also been learnt at the United Nations Headquarters that the Government of Austria proposed that a commission be sent to Beirut as soon as possible for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the wholesale extermination of Palestinians in the refugee camps.

Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr sent a letter to the president of the United Nations Security Council stating that the Austrian Government "has learnt in disgust and horror of the recent bloody massacre in Israeli-occupied Beirut. It vigorously denounces these actions which are a scandalous violation of fundamental human rights and of basic values of the international community of nations."

The Austrian Government regards it as impermissible for such crimes to remain unpunished, the letter emphasizes. Since the composition of the suggested commission should guarantee an unbiased investigation, in the opinion of Austria, it should include representatives of the member countries of the Security Council, and also the necessary number of experts.

Angry condemnation of Israel's barbaric action in Beirut was also voiced at a meeting held here by the United Nations special committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestine people. The committee declared in a report, which will be submitted to the UN General Assembly, that the bloody slaughter in the Palestinian refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra had been a direct consequence of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The report next emphasizes that the tragic events could have been avoided had the Security Council adopted timely measures. It will be recalled that they were not adopted because of systematic obstruction by the United States which invariably came out in defence of its ally in the Middle East.

Parliamentary Group Statement

LD231124 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- The Parliamentary Group of the USSR, uniting all deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in its ranks, angrily protests against the latest atrocity -- the bloody massacre staged in west Beirut by the Israeli aggressors with direct United States connivance and complicity.

Israel's monstrous crimes in west Beirut have shocked the whole world, the Israeli aggressor finally revealed his predatory face to the whole world.

The Soviet MP's, at one with all the Soviet people, angrily denounce the perfidious actions by the Israeli military in Lebanon and emphatically demand that Israel immediately end the wholesale killing of civilians, the armed invasion of Lebanon, and urgently and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory. The Soviet MP's call for strict and scrupulous compliance with the United Nations resolutions and decisions on the Middle East and the rules and principles of international law, recorded in the United Nations Charter.

The Soviet MP's believe that it is necessary to take urgent and effective steps in defence of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, to safeguard the legitimate rights of all Arab people, including the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own state.

The Soviet MP's, at one with the Soviet people, express their solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine whose lot have been the gravest tests, and express their support of the just cause of the Arab peoples who are fighting for their freedom and national independence.

The Soviet MP's persistently call upon the parliaments and MP's of all countries vigorously to denounce Israel's monstrous crimes, to demand an immediate end to the Israeli aggression, and to the wholesale killing of peaceful civilians, strict and scrupulous compliance by Israel with the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council. It is imperative to take urgent steps for curbing Israel and its accomplices whose actions threaten peace and security not only in the Middle East but throughout the world.

Soviet Afro-Asian Group

LD211706 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has laid responsibility for the crimes of the Israeli aggressors on the U.S. administration, which denies the Palestinians' sacred right to self-determination and to establishing their national state and which is encouraging the Israeli aggressors by all its actions.

The truth about the unlimited moral, political and technological aid given by the United States to Tel Aviv and about the ultimate putting of Israel to the service of the U.S. strategic and neocolonialist interests cannot be concealed from the peoples, the committee's statement says.

The firm will of the Arab people of Palestine to secure their legitimate national rights and their cohesion and heroism evoke the feelings of profound respect and sympathy in the Soviet people, according to the statement.

The Soviet participants in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement have called upon national and international organizations to energetically and resolutely expose the crimes perpetrated by Tel Aviv with active U.S. support, to demand the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied in 1967, and also the implementation in full of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions which guarantee the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state, and also guarantee the peoples of the Middle East security and peace.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA EXAMINES IMPORT OF LEBANON WAR

PM221059 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 9

[V. Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Lebanon: Whose Defeat? Whose Victory?"]

[Text] The dust has still not settled on the ruins of Beirut. The all-seeing television screen shows gravely injured PLO fighters being carried on stretchers from aircraft straight into ambulances at an airport near Moscow....And the same old question torments you: How could such a thing -- the destruction of one-third of a country with an ancient civilization, atrocities, genocide -- be possible nowadays? Could it be repeated tomorrow there or somewhere else? Nowadays, on the threshold of the 21st century...?

And another question: Who has gained from this carnage organized by Tel Aviv with Washington's assistance?

There is no sense in concealing the truth. Lebanon's patriotic forces and the PLO suffered heavy losses. They did, indeed, display true heroism, winning the sympathy and affinity even of those who only yesterday looked askance at them. Yes, to a certain extent they won an unequal battle.

No one will be misled either by Israel's "victories" in this one more criminal war or by the Arab world's disunity, which came to light during those days. Even Tel Aviv strategists realize that the new act of aggression has made Israel many more enemies, even in the camp of its benefactor -- the United States -- and even in the Jewish community there.

Together the leaders of Tel Aviv and Washington have tried with weapons and by violence and mass killings to put an end to a problem which can never be resolved without peaceful tasks among all the interested sides, without patience, without statesmanship. UN resolutions have called for this. It is not the number of gun barrels or the destructive power of missiles but these decisions, which have been approved by the world community and have acquired the force of law, that in the final analysis, at all events, will determine the ways to a Near East settlement.

Washington and Tel Aviv are demonstratively flouting the peoples' will expressed in UN resolutions, including the original 1947 resolution on the creation of two independent states on the territory of Palestine. As is known, one of them -- Israel -- was created and is being more than active. But what of the other, the Palestinian state? The United States and Israel deny it the right to exist. The 1947 UN resoltion, for which the representatives of both the USSR and the United States voted, is openly being rejected. But what does this mean: It turns out that not only the Palestinians but the Jewish population of present-day Israel are being deprived of the right to live in their own sovereign state. The positions and arguments of those who still refuse pointblank to recognize the state of Israel as such are thereby shored up. Since, instead of independence and statehood the Palestinians are promised merely the status of a colony in the guise of "autonomy," one could ask: Why not, then, transform Israel's present status into one of similar "autonomy"?

Lawlessness is maintained by just one thing -- brute force. Force, however, is a temporary, transient factor. But a people's destiny, their national self-determination and sovereign existence are a legitimate and constant, if not eternal, category. To try to put an end to this problem by force, as shown by events not only in the Near East but, for example, in southern Africa or Ulster, is to acknowledge one's political impotence and blindness.

Now about what the United States has won. The mass killings in Lebanon, which some people see as a tactical victory for Israel, have developed into an undoubted strategic defeat and disaster for the United States, as confirmed, in particular, by the results of the meeting of Arab world heads of state and government, which has just ended in Fes. Both the White House and other Washington departments take this particularly badly, because dissatisfaction with the one-sided orientation of U.S. policy toward Israel to the detriment of relations with Arab countries has long been growing in American ruling circles and in big business above all.

Tel Aviv has raised a ballyhoo over the explosion of anti-Semitic feeling in the United States. This is another "feint" by the Israeli leaders. They know perfectly well that mass anti-Semitism has ancient roots in America. There is nothing new in that. What is new is that the confidence of America's bosses that Israel loyally serves their interests has been seriously shaken. When U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declared in a BOSTON GLOBE interview that Israel's intervention in Lebanon had "still further hampered the achievement of a final solution," this was an admission that the U.S. administration had once again made a big mistake, however crafty they were with Camp David and however much P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, toured the countries of that region.

Habib was recently presented with the Medal of Freedom at the White House. Perhaps the envoy deserved an incentive. He did everything to reduce the intensity of the growing hatred for the United States in the Arab world and to rouge America's shame. Nevertheless, the word "freedom" has a blasphemous ring. Freedom to be tyrannical, to kill, to commit genocide?

After what has happened the road to lasting peace in the Near East has become still longer and harder. There is, indeed, another significant fact. The carnage in Lebanon has opened many people's eyes to many things.

And, of course, the Israeli journalist Amnon Kapeliuk, whose article LITERATURNAYA GAZETA publishes on page 14 today, is right when he says: "Those who set themselves the aim of destroying the Palestinians' national feeling have suffered a crushing defeat."

BASES FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH SAUDIS CITED

LD221708 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow, ladies and gentlemen, is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Fifty years ago, 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the founder of Saudi Arabia, issued a decree unifying the various parts of the Arabian kingdom and declaring that the state which he had founded would officially be called the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

At that time the great majority of the Arab countries were under colonialist and semicolonialist subservience to the Western states. The founding and consolidation of the independent Saudi state, therefore, was a glorious phase in the history of the Arabs' struggle for their freedom and independent development.

The Soviet Union was among the first foreign states to recognize the sovereign state founded by 'Abd al-Aziz ibn Sa'ud and it established diplomatic relations and gave it its great political and moral support in circumstances when 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud's unifying policy was exposed to the attacks of Western imperialism. In February 1926 the Soviet Government officially informed 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud that the Soviet Government, proceeding from the principle of peoples' self-determination, recognized his majesty as the king of Hijaz and the sultan of Najd and United Territories, and it established normal diplomatic relations with his majesty's government.

The leadership of Saudi Arabia paid tribute to the Soviet Union's demonstration of good will and cordial intentions. In his letter to Chicherin, people's commissar at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, King Ibn Sa'ud said: I would like to express my deep satisfaction at the cordial development of relations between our two governments.

During the past 50 years since the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that country has gone a long way in its development. The huge oil reserves, the accumulation of oil revenues and its financial strength have made it possible for Saudi Arabia to modernize its economy through measures which would be impossible in most developing countries and also to occupy a prominent position in the oil industry and in the capitalist foreign currency system.

Its position as the guardian of the main Islamic shrines in Mecca and Medina and the allocation of a portion of its oil revenues to assist other countries financially and economically contributed to Saudi Arabia playing a tangible role in Arab issues and also in the Islamic world. Saudi Arabia, with other Arab countries, seeks to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on a just basis. The Saudi leadership declares that nothing can be achieved in the Middle East without a positive solution to the Palestinian issue and the implementation of the just demands of the Arab peoples.

Despite the fact that Riyadh circles continue to rely on Washington's so-called good will, it speaks with indignation about the U.S. course which, as Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal said in an interview with (AL-MAJALLAH), ignores the main reason for the Middle East conflict, that is, Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and its refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Saudi Arabia strongly condemned the bloody Israeli aggression against Lebanon and demanded an end to it.

Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani announced that his country was following the situation in Lebanon with concern and it condemned the continuation of the Israeli aggression and all the states that back Israel.

The Saudi leadership has often appealed to the United States to put pressure on Israel so as to put an end to the barbarous Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the bloodshed in Lebanon.

At the recent Fes Arab summit conference, Saudi Arabia coordinated with the other Arab countries the principles for resolving the Palestinian issue and for bringing about a Middle East settlement. These principles were positively evaluated in the Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev said that they do not conflict with the principles for which the Soviet Union has been struggle for many years.

The Soviet Union supports the efforts by Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Gulf states to liquidate the foreign military presence and foreign military bases in that region, so as to make it possible for the peoples of the region to run their own affairs and control their natural resources without any outside interference. It is obvious that the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia have many meeting points which would allow the establishment of relations on the basis of equality and cooperation at international level in resolving major issues such as the consolidation of peace and people's security and doing away with the danger of the outbreak of a new world war. The Soviet people congratulate the people of Saudi Arabia on their national day, wishing them prosperity and glorious successes in the joint struggle with other Arab peoples against Israel's aggression and for establishing just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV MIDEAST PLAN

PM221423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "May There Be Lasting Peace in the Near East!"]

[Text] Friendship.... Fruitful cooperation.... What profound meaning is invested in these words. They epitomize the type of relations which have developed between the first country in which socialism triumphed and the states which have thrown off the shackles of imperialist domination and taken the path of independent development.

A graphic example is the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], which are steadily developing on the first foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1979. Another milestone has been erected on the path of strengthening friendly cooperation between our countries. Soviet-South Yemeni talks have ended in Moscow in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

As the final communique points out, the participants in the talks expressed profound satisfaction with the positive results of the official friendly visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY.

The South Yemen side paid tribute to USSR support to Democratic Yemen in the task of consolidating its national independence and advancing along socialist lines. During the talks the determination to continue developing and improving fruitful cooperation in every sphere was reiterated.

"I think we can say with satisfaction," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in a speech at a dinner honoring the distinguished guest from the PDRY, "that relations between our countries and between the CPSU and the YSP are relations of sincere friendship and fraternal solidarity and of broad cooperation and effective collaboration. The present talks have once again convincingly reaffirmed the coincidence or proximity of views and assessments on questions relating both to bilateral ties and to fundamental problems in the foreign policy sphere."

The talks focused, quite naturally, on the perilous situation in the Near East, where the Israeli aggressor is still on the rampage, committing one crime after another. Having now invaded Lebanon, the aggressor is acting brazenly and cynically. He is violating the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, pursuing a policy of genocide against Palestinians and Lebanese, and brazenly contravening generally accepted norms of international law and UN Security Council resolutions.

The essence of U.S. policy in the Near East became patently obvious in the course of Israel's bloody aggression. It is a policy of protecting the aggressor, by which Tel Aviv was able to occupy a large part of Lebanese territory. A pretense of trying to find a solution to the Near East problem is now being made on the banks of the Potomac. But the U.S. proposals are fundamentally flawed, since they reject the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to create a state of their own. The U.S. proposals amount to promises of "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians under Israeli control. They rule out any role for the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the PLO.

The Near East situation remains extremely tense and explosive. Committed to peace and peoples' freedom, the Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy aimed at a genuine comprehensive Near East settlement.

The other day Leonid Ilich Brezhnev unveiled a clear and specific plan aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The principles he set out are consistent both with the general norms of international law and UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions. First, the principle of the impermissibility of seizing other countries' land by means of aggression must be strictly observed. All the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 -- the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and Lebanese soil -- must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors must be declared inviolable.

The Soviet Union further regards it as a practical necessity to guarantee the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to create an independent state of their own. Palestinian refugees must be given an opportunity, as stipulated by U.N. resolutions, to return to their homes or to receive appropriate compensation for property left behind.

The Soviet proposals stipulate that east Jerusalem, occupied by Israel in 1967, and the site of one of Islam's main shrines, must be returned to the Arabs and become an integral part of a Palestinian state.

Believers must have free access throughout Jerusalem to the places of worship of three religions.

The right of all states in the region to exist and develop in safety and independence, maintaining complete reciprocity, since the security of some must not be achieved by flouting that of others, must be guaranteed.

The USSR proposes ending the state of war and establishing peace between the Arab states and Israel. All sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must pledge to mutually respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and to solve any problems which arise by peaceful means and negotiation.

The latest Soviet proposal amounts to formulating and adopting international guarantees of a settlement -- the role of guarantor being assumed by, for example, the UN Security Council permanent members or the Security Council.

The new peace-loving initiative of the land of the soviets has been received with enormous attention worldwide. Numerous commentaries point out the realism and far-sightedness of Soviet policy, which is aimed at constructively solving problems in the international sphere such as the problem of a Near East settlement. There can be no doubt that the Soviet program encapsulates the principles of the just, comprehensive settlement needed by the peoples of the Near East and the whole world, since they open the way for peace and tranquillity in a region engulfed in the flames of war.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON USSR-PDRY TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September carries on page one a TASS report entitled "Talks in the Kremlin." Comparison with the TASS English item on the USSR-PDRY talks published in the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 5, permits the following correction:

Paragraph three, next-to-last line should read:... S.M. Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and Foreign Minister A.A. ad-Dali; member of the YSP Central Committee, Minister of the Construction Industry....

SHEFTUNOV COMMENTS ON TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

NC190548 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The Tehran International Fair is to open on 20 September. This is the second international fair of its kind to be held in the history of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The first fair was held in 1980 amidst the economic seige the United States and its allies had declared on Iran. At that time Seyyed Feyzollah Fazl Amiri, director of the International Fair Committee, said in his speech at the opening of the fair: Imperialism imposed an extremely heavy economic seige on Iran. But the international fair will foil this seige and will ultimately help to ensure the economic independence of the Islamic Republic.

The imperialist countries did their best to prevent this. NATO members and many other Western capitalist countries intentionally and with affectation ignored the Tehran fair, while a large number of big economic and commercial organizations from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries participated in the fair. In this way, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries announced, in practice, their readiness to help ensure the progress of the national economy of the newly emerged Islamic Republic. On Hungary's national day during the Tehran Fair, the Hungarian representative stated that the socialist countries are fully capable of ensuring that Iran receives goods and commodities that Western countries refrain from delivering.

Contracts that Iran signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries concerning the delivery of technical equipment, machinery, foodstuffs, mineral fertilizers and other commodities strengthened Iran's position in the struggle against the imperialist seige and toward ensuring economic independence.

The announcement of the socialist countries' readiness to purchase products from Iran's national economy also helped toward this. As an example, let us look at an important problem for Iran, such as the sale of textiles. The United States, EEC members and many other capitalist countries have declared prohibitive tariffs on the import of textiles from foreign countries. A true war on the import and delivery of textiles is in progress in the capitalist world. But the Soviet Union signed an agreement at the end of the last Tehran fair on the sale of a large quantity of textiles from Iran. This had a positive effect both on the Iranian textile plants and on the textile workers.

This kind of cooperation under the present conditions, when the economic crisis in the capitalist world is intensifying, gains great importance. For example, unemployment in the United States has reached its zenith in the past 40 years and the budget deficit in this imperialist country during the current year will surpass the $90 billion mark. Production of industrial products in major EEC members dropped about 7 percent.

As always, developed capitalist countries are trying to place their problems on the shoulders of economically weaker countries, namely Iran. The imperialists are escalating their economic expansion by imposing sanctions on countries whose policies are not to their liking.

They are specifically trying to exploit the fact that the law on the limited nationalization of Iran's foreign trade has been approved. Imperialist companies neglect the public sector of the Iranian economy and are trying to collude with private companies by avoiding regulations of state-controlled organs and thus to weaken the base of Iran's economy.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Hoseyn Shirazi has said thay by concluding transations with the private sector, foreign companies help create an unhealthy economic situation in Iran.

Contrary to this discriminatory policy, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have adopted a policy on the expansion of cooperation based on the principle of equal rights. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov said in a speech at the CEMA conference: Our practical steps that lead to strengthening the bases of the independence of liberated countries are currently of paramount interest, especially when the United States and its allies have intensified economic expansion in developing countries.

The Soviet Union believes that its participation in the Tehran International Fair is a new practical step toward expanding economic relations with Iran. About 20 big Soviet economic and commercial organizations will acquaint the visitors to the Soviet pavillion with the existing possibilities for expanding cooperation between our two countries in various fields. In addition to various Soviet products, dozens of industrial and other production units built in Iran with Soviet assistance have been working uninterrupted for a long time and have gained fame in Iran. Meanwhile, the demand for Iranian products in the Soviet Union is constantly rising.

The Socialist Soviet Union; a country that does not know the meaning of crises, unemployment, and other faults and defects of capitalism, is expanding cooperation on the basis of equal rights with all liberated countries that are working to ensure their economic independence. Visitors to the Soviet pavillion at the Tehran International Fair can see part of the remarks made by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, at the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress: The people in Iran are seeking their way toward freedom and progress. We sincerely wish them success in this and are prepared to expand our relations with Iran on the basis of mutual interest. The Soviet Union's participation in the Tehran International Fair should also help to expand such relations.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN LEADER

PM211059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people I extend to you, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Commitee and the friendly Angolan people cordial congratulations on National Hero Day -- the 60th anniversary of Antonio Agostinho Neto's birth.

A. Neto devoted his whole life to the struggle for his motherland's freedom and independence, for the liberation of all oppressed peoples from the colonial yoke, and for the creation of a new and just society on Angolan soil. As the leader of the victorious National Liberation Movement and founder of the Angolan state and the vanguard political party which proclaimed the policy of developing the People's Republic of Angola along socialist lines, A. Neto made a major contribution to the theory and practice of revolutionary struggle and social transformations under the conditions prevailing on the African Continent.

An outstanding African politician and public figure and a great friend of the Soviet Union, A. Neto was well known in our country and enjoyed Soviet people's profound respect.

Despite the troubled situation and the difficulties created by the ceaseless aggression against Angola on the part of the Republic of South Africa's racist regime, which enjoys the support of international imperialism led by the United States, the Angolan people, led by the MPLA-Labor Party, are now waging a valiant struggle to consolidate their independence and are working unstintingly, implementing A. Neto's behests.

Celebrating with our friends the jubilee of that outstanding son of Angola, Antonio Agostinho Neto, we would like once again to express the immutable solidarity of the Soviet people and the CPSU with the Angolan people and their vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, and to wish them victory in the arduous struggle with the forces of imperialism and reaction and further successes along the path they have chosen.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CONGO LEADER THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

PM151201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To his excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I express sincere thanks to you for the kind message you sent to me on my country's national holiday, which deeply moved me.

I would like to assure you once again of our firm desire to continue to strengthen the fine relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries.

I ask you to accept my sincere wishes for health and happiness for Your Excellency and prosperity for the Soviet people.

With the highest esteem.

[Signed] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the Congo Council of Ministers.

NEW BOTSWANA ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM210849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] On 16 September Samuel Akuna Mpuchane, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Botswana, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between M.A. Yasnov and S.A. Mpuchane, friendly talks were held with the participation of M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES OF FOOD PROGRAM

LD221024 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Prague September 22 TASS -- The main objective of the Food Programme which was discussed and approved by the May (1982) plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, is to assure a steady supply of all kinds of foodstuffs to the population and to improve the quality and structure of their diet, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the October issue of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. His article is devoted to the CPSU's agrarian policy.

The Food Programme, he says, provides for creating such food stocks that will take the edge off the problem of supply of most valuable foodstuffs, help create the necessary reserves and guarantee the country against any vicissitudes. Overall grain harvests are to reach on the average 250-255 million tonnes yearly, or over 900 kilogrammes per capita, in the next five-year plan period (1986-1990). The mean annual increment in the production of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables will be much above that for the previous two five-year periods.

The increased growth rates of production, Gorbachev writes, will make it possible to raise the per capita consumption of meat by more than 20 per cent by the end of eighties, of vegetables and melon crops by 30-39 per cent, of fruit and berries by 74-84 per cent and vegetable oil by fifty per cent. As a result the structure of the Soviet man's diet will approach scientifically-grounded norms.

Of great importance for the solution of the tasks set is the consistent observance of principles under which all economic problems should be approached in the context of complexes and systems. This principle lies at the basis of the Food Programme which covers economic, social, organizational, scientific and technical aspects in their entirety.

Collective and state farms which constitute the basis of agriculture, are the central element in the agrarian-industrial complex of the country. The socialized sector now accounts for 90 per cent of the marketable produce of plant growing and stock breeding.

At the same time, Gorbachev writes, it is considered important to support the personal subsidiary farms of the population. He stresses in this connection that their possibilities must not be overestimated. The speculations in the West on their alleged "advantages" rest on sand. Labour productivity on such farms is only half of that on collective and state farms. Moreover, the personal subsidiary farm has the socialized sector as its basis. This finds expression in the free use of land and water, the supply of young cattle and poultry, foodstuffs, fertilizers, power and transportation facilities at reduced prices or free of charge.

The development of personal subsidiary farms will proceed primarily along the lines of integration with the socialized sector, Gorbachev writes.

Additional Details

LD211038 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Prague September 21 TASS -- Thanks to the steps taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state the average annual per capita gross agricultural production increased 28 percent between 1966 and 1980. This made it possible considerably to improve the diet of Soviet people notwithstanding the increase in the population of the USSR by 35 million, said Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He contributed an article to the October issue of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (WORLD MARXIST REVIEW) issued here. In the last 15 years, Gorbachev writes, per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 41 percent, that of milk and dairy products 25 percent and sugar -- 30 percent. Whereas the annual average per capita food consumption in the world, according to FAO data, was 2,590 calories, the corresponding figure for West Europe was 3,378 and for the USSR 3,443 calories.

Some 400,000 million roubles have been invested in agriculture after the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in March 1965, Gorbachev goes on to say. This made possible a fundamental reorganization of the material-technical basis of collective farms and state farms. It is significant that over three quarters of their fundamental production funds now operating have been set up in the last eight years.

Electricity power supply per worker in agriculture has been trebled. 200 percent more mineral fertilizers are now used per hectare of land as compared with the figure 15 years ago. The area of reclaimed land has been increased seventy percent during this period.

Parallel with the strengthening of the material-technical basis of agriculture there has been a fast expansion of branches supplying industrial means of production to the village. In the past five-year plan period alone the funds of the tractor and farming machinery industry have gone up by more than 50 percent. The big capital investments in branches processing agricultural raw materials have made it possible to almost treble their capacities in the last 15 years. The food problem, however, is still on the order of the day, Gorbachev said. This refers to the necessity of qualitatively improving the food structure through increasing the consumption of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit.

The difficulties, the article says, have different causes. The Soviet state inherited a fragmentated agriculture of small efficiency. Tremendous efforts were needed to overcome this backwardness. But such a development was interrupted by the war. The fascist invaders destroyed and burned down over 70,000 villages and hamlets, plundered 98,000 collective farms, some 2,000 state farms, and close to 3,000 machine and tractor stations. Cattlebreeding and the bulk of orchards and vineyards were practically liquidated on occupied territories. Industry, housing accommodation and the entire infrastructure of the economy were largely destroyed and resources had to be channelled, above all, for their rehabilitation.

Gorbachev also notes the specific soil and climatic conditions of the USSR where the biologic productivity of land is one and a half -- two or more times less than in the United States, Italy and France. In the Soviet Union more than half the arable land lies in drought and semidrought-stricken zones and only slightly more than one percent in areas with favorable conditions. The sharp continental climate, frequent droughts and other unfavorable factors interfere with a stable growth of harvests. In two years alone (1975-1976) the difference in the grain harvest, for instance, exceeded 83 million tons. This almost equals the grain production of Italy, France and the FRG taken together.

The food market is influenced by a number of social factors. In the last 15 years per capita real incomes have been doubled. This rapid rise, given rather low state prices for staple foods, kept stable in the last 20-30 years, led to a considerable increase in the demand for the msot valuable food, above all, animal produce.

All this together with some unsolved problems in agricultural production created a certain strain in supplying the population with some items of food. The Food Programme, endorsed by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982, was worked out for the solution of this problem.

LIDIN ON ANNIVERSARY OF USSR CONSTITUTION

LD222150 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes: Much work has been carried out since the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR (its fifth anniversary will be on October 7) to bring the national legislation in line with the norms recorded in the fundamental law of the Soviet state.

During the five years the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has adopted more than twenty laws in furtherance of constitutional provisions.

As is known, the further development of socialist democracy and consolidation of power of the whole people is a distinct feature of the 1977 Constitution of the USSR. For this reason almost all the new laws contain in one form or another additional guarantees of the protection of the rights of citizens and expand the real possibilities for people to take part in administering affairs of society and the state.

Among the major laws adopted on the basis of the new Soviet Constitution during the past five years is the new law on citizenship. As different from the laws of many other countries this law, for instance, does not complicate the granting of Soviet citizenship by such qualifications as knowledge of the language, history, geography or fundamentals of state organization of the USSR.

Also adopted was a law on the legal status of foreigners in the USSR. Under this law foreigners residing in the Soviet Union just like Soviet people enjoy the right of getting free of charge all types of education and medical assistance, of being allocated housing free of charge and the right to social security. Just like Soviet citizens they are guaranteed freedom of conscience, of dwelling, inviolability of the person, etc.

The fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR that were adopted last year specify the content of the new article in the Constitution formulating the right of a person to housing. The Soviet Union has become the first country in the world in which the right to being provided with housing is recorded in the Constitution. It shall be noted that the mass-scale housing construction in the USSR is carried out by the state at state expense and that housing is allocated free of charge and leased in perpetuity. Rent does not exceed 3-5 percent of the budget of an average family.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted laws stipulating the powers and forms of work of the courts, the procurator's office, lawyers, state arbitrage, etc. The purpose of these laws is to ensure better protection of the political, socioeconomic and personal freedoms and rights of Soviet citizens -- each separately and of the entire society as a whole.

MASLENNIKOV ON NATIONALITIES IN SOVIET NORTH

LD231028 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- The population of indigenous nationalities of the Soviet north -- Some of them were once threatened with extinction -- increased by 26,000 over a period of 20 years, and reached 158,000. In the years of Soviet power they accomplished a historical transition from the patriarchal-tribal system to socialism, and entered as equals the close-knit family of the peoples of the land of the soviets, building a communist society.

This was said at a press conference, held at the press centre of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, by Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

He recalled that among more than 100 nations and nationalities inhabiting the country, there are 26 nationalities which live in stern areas of the Soviet extreme north and the far east, part of the Russian Federation. Among them are Nentsy, Evenki, Khanty, Chukchi and others.

The residents of the north, developing for centuries the natural resources of the tundra, taiga, coastal areas, were engaged in reindeer breeding, hunting and fisheries. They continue developing these occupations with the use of new technical means. Northern areas account for more than 40,000 tons of reindeer meat, half a million tons of fish and marine products a year. There are now many up-to-date cattle-breeding farms, cage animal breeding enterprises, hothouse establishments. There are there all-union centres for extracting oil, natural gas, noble and non-ferrous metals, wood processing.

All that, said Nikolay Maslennikov, enabled the development of the infrastructure of the northern areas, transport linked those areas with all parts of the country, the housing and living conditions of the population improved, cultural services became better.

The socialist state attached great significance to solution of the social problems in the north, stressed Nikolay Maslennikov. As far as several decades ago neither of 26 nationalities of the north had a written language. Now they have their written languages. Books and textbooks in languages of those nationalities are printed, illiteracy was liquidated and a broad network of educational and cultural establishments was formed. Children of native residents of the north, who study at schools, secondary, specialized and higher educational establishments, are fully maintained by the state. The northern nationalities have their intelligentsia: teachers, doctors, engineers, painters, artists. 23 representatives of northern peoples are members of the Union of Writers of the USSR.

Professional and amateur artists of those nationalities had an opportunity to show their art also abroad. The state renders extensive assistance in the development of handicraft enterprises, where traditional leather, fur and wood, bone carving and embroidery articles are made. Accomplishments of art of nationalities of the Soviet north became a component part of the Soviet socialist culture fund, said Nikolay Maslennikov in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL METALWORKERS' TU MEETING OPENS

LD222006 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Sectoral commissions on automobile making, shipbuilding, iron and steel production, electric engineering and engineering met today at the 9th international conference of the International Association of Metalworkers' Trade Unions which had opened here on Monday. Trade union leaders from all continents stressed the need to step up efforts in the struggle against the transnational companies for meeting the demands of the working people.

Regional commissions of the conference met in the afternoon. Delegates discussed various aspects of the struggle of the working people of the European, American, Asian and African metallurgical industries for their vital interests under conditions of capitalist society, and also the participation of metalworkers in building socialism in the socialist and socialist-oriented countries. Many speakers raised various questions of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and angrily denounced the crimes perpetrated by Israel in Lebanon.

The 9th international conference of the International Association of Metalworkers' Trade Unions, attended by union leaders from 81 countries, will end on Friday.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW EDITION OF GRISHIN'S BOOK

PM171545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Urgent Questions of Communist Building"]

[Text] In its tireless advance toward newer and newer heights of economic and social progress our society relies on a proven, reliable theoretical foundation -- eternally living, eternally developing Marxist-Leninist teaching. In the period of mature socialism the works of L.I. Brezhnev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and state leaders make an outstanding contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

These works include the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, which has just been published in a second, expanded edition [footnote: V.V. Grishin: "Selected Speeches and Articles" -- "Izbrannyye Rechi I Stati" -- second, expanded edition, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1982]. The book covers a 30-year period in the author's party and state activity. This period was crammed with important events in the life of our party and country and marked by the Soviet people's splendid achievements in communist building. V.V. Grishin's reports, speeches and articles reflected the CPSU's multifaceted activity and its political course, which ensured the building of a mature socialist society, considerable growth in the working people's well-being, the strengthening of the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples, the improvement of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the Soviet Union's prestige and positions in the international arena.

During the period 1956-57 V.V. Grishin worked as chairman of the AUCCTU. The speeches and articles of that period set forth the trade unions' tasks under conditions of building a communist society, as well as problems of strengthening the unity of the world trade union and workers movement on the principles of proletarian internationalism and developing the struggle for common class interests.

The bulk of the book's material relates to V.V. Grishin's activity as a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. They generalize the Moscow City party organization's great experience of political and organizational work in fulfilling the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. Many works included in the book are devoted to questions of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The book emphasizes the profound soundness and great force of the party's decisions, which exert a great influence both on our country's internal life and on the course of events in the world.

The book devotes great attention to developing the working people's creative activeness, organizing socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work, asserting the glorious traditions of communist subbotniks, turning Moscow into a model communist city and involving the masses in the management of the state and of production.

The book points out that more than 9,600 primary party organizations are functioning in Moscow. In industry, construction and transportaiton, 1 in every 3 party organizations has more than 100 Communists, and 1 in every 6 is headed by a party committee, 43 of which have the rights of a raykom. The activity of primary party organizations is, as a rule, rich in content, interesting and diverse in form and exerts a decisive influence on all aspects of the life of labor collectives.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions demand the further improvement of party leadership of the implementation of the economic policy that has been elaborated. One of the chief tasks, the book emphasizes, is to enhance the role of primary party organizations in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill plans, to strictly observe state and plan discipline, to organize the production of new types of output and to introduce progressive technology on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and strengthening the ties of science with production.

Moscow's working people are working with great political and labor enthusiasm to realize the 11th 5-year Plan targets. Muscovites have advanced a number of valuable initiatives aimed at fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions. Thus, the working people of a number of Moscow plants (the I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant, the Krasnyy Proletariy and Sergo Ordzhonikidz machine-tool-building plants, the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya truck and tractor electrical apparatus plant and the tabulating machine plant), associations (the Moskovskiy Elektrolampovyy Zavod Association), the Lace Curtain Association, the Mostochlegmash Association and the Zarya Footwear Association), the Frunze cotton factory and others have placed special emphasis in the current 5-year plan on the broad utilization of the achievements of science and technology with a view to ensuring a saving of labor, material and energy resources.

The party organizations and labor collectives of many Moscow enterprises have supported this initiative. It has been approved by the gorkom bureau and by a CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The socialist pledges adopted by these collectives are based on specific plans for organizational and technical measures aimed at seeking out and commissioning all production reserves, accelerating the introduction of the achievement of scientific and technical progress into practice, reducing manual and unproductive labor and creating progressive equipment and technology. At the Krasnyy Proletariy machine-tool-building plant, for example, it is planned to raise the level of labor mechanization to 70 percent, ensure the broad introduction of team forms of labor organization and reduce specific expenditure of supplies, raw materials and energy resources. For the first time in the world the flow production, using conveyor lines, of universal and specialized programmed machine tools controlled by minicomputers will be organized at the plant. As a result, 6,000 machine tool operators will be released in the national economy, and a saving of R90 million will be made.

The Moscow city party organization devotes special attention to developing socialist competition in teams, sections and departments. Party organizations have been set the specific task of creating in every labor collective an atmosphere of genuine creative questing, labor activeness, comradely mutual assistance and high responsibility for the entrusted task.

The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum was a major political event in the life of our party and state and an important landmark in the Soviet people's struggle to build communism. The USSR Food Program adopted by the Central Committee plenum is aimed at implementing our party's long-term policy of steadily enhancing the people's well-being and providing Soviet people with all kinds of food products within a short time.

The book analyzes in detail the tasks which the USSR Food Program has set the capital's party organizations and all its working people.

They must, above all, utilize more fully the capital's industrial, scientific and technical potential to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and to intensify agricultural production.

Some 150 Moscow industrial enterprises are now producing and supplying agriculture with trucks, metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, equipment, spare parts, industrial rubber products and other material and technical facilities. The volume of these deliveries in the 11th 5-Year Plan will total R1.25 billion.

The economic leaders and party organizations of the capital's enterprises fulfilling orders for agriculture, the author points out, must strive for the unconditional implementation of production plans for material and technical facilities for the countryside, widely introduce the achievements of science and technology into practice and improve the technical standard, reliability and quality of output.

A large number of specialists work in the city's scientific establishments associated with agriculture. This imposes on the city party organizations special responsibility for the rational utilization of this scientific potential, for the further development of agricultural science and its introduction into production and for the creation of new, highly productive equipment for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Food Program outlines the further development of food sectors of industry. Some 110 enterprises of the food, meat and dairy and fish industries are concentrated in Moscow. They annually produce foodstuffs worth R4.6 billion. During the 10th 5-Year Plan and 1981 eight new enterprises were built in the city, and a number of existing food industry enterprises were modernized. As a result, there has been a considerable increase in production of whole-milk, sausage, confectionary and pasta products.

There has been an increase in the production and a widening of the range of oil, fat, fish and bakery products. However, individual enterprises of food sectors are working unsteadily, and therefore the requirements for certain foodstuffs are still not being satisfied in full.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build or modernize a further 40 enterprises and shops of the food sectors, including the commissioning of new capacities for the production of confectionery, bakery, meat, dairy and fish products, infant food and other foodstuffs. This will make it possible to increase the production of basic food commodities by an average of 30 percent in 1985 and by 50-100 percent for individual types.

An analysis of questions connected with developing and improving socialist democracy and consistently enhancing the role of the soviets in all spheres of social life occupies a significant place in the book.

Developed socialism, the book states, demonstrates the connection between the flowering and rapprochement of the country's nations and ethnic groups and the deepening of socialist democracy. The new USSR Constitution, which was created, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, by the entire Soviet people, serves to further strengthen Soviet statehood and its union principles. The Constitution enshrines the foundations of the socialist way of life, which are common to all nations and ethnic groups, strengthens guarantees of the republics' sovereign rights and enhances their role in resolving tasks of the whole people.

Great political and practical significance attaches to the thesis contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" that democracy under socialism is inconceivable without strong, authoritative state power enjoying the people's full confidence. The Soviet state is power established and exercised by the working people themselves and expressing and defending their fundamental interests.

The gorkom and raykoms, the author points out, are constantly concerned with improving the soviets' activities and enhancing the responsibility of communists for the fulfillment of deputies' duties. There are approximately 5,500 communist deputies in Moscow. This is a great force in the city. There has been a substantial strengthening of the soviets' ties with labor collectives, where approximately 1,100 production groups and posts are now operating.

A large role in resolving the great and complex tasks set by the 26th party congress, the author points out, belongs to ideological and political education work. The implementation of the congress' ideas demands the masses' active participation in communist building, and this can be achieved through daily organizational and ideological education work. The molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and a communist attitude to work in all working people, the development of the masses' creative activeness and the strengthening of consctous discipline and organization are an indispensable condition for successfully resolving both political and socioeconomic tasks. It is especially important to ensure the improvement of communist education since concern for the Soviet person and for his interests, needs and requires lies at the center of the party's efforts. It is the responsible task of the entire city party organization to increase attention to ideological work and to conduct it at the level of the demands advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports, speeches and articles, which are distinguished by high party-mindedness, are a model of the consistent elaboration of questions of the masses' political education, an inexhaustible source of fruitful ideas and useful recommendations and a genuine guide to action in party work in general and in ideological education work in particular, the book emphasizes. They again and again instill understanding of the tremendous significance of work with people, attention toward them and reliance on their patriotism and their devotion to the cause of communism.

The fostering of a scientific world outlook in the Soviet people and of selfless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals was and still is at the heart of work to foster ideological conviction in them. The capital's party organizations have done a great deal in this direction in recent years. Some 91.5 percent of Communists are engaged in all forms of party study. In all, political and economic education has embraced 4.7 million Muscovites, or 92.3 percent of the total number of working people. This is really a mass movement, in which a definite system has taken shape. Socioeconomic tasks are also resolved successfully where party organizations show systematic and businesslike concern for the ideological training of communists and the broad masses of the working people.

In recent years great significance has begun to be attached to strengthening the moral education of Muscovites. This has been reflected, in particular, in work to introduce the moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city in labor collectives.

However, not all party organizations, the author points out, tackle this job systematically and persistently. It is necessary to resolutely overcome such a passive stance and try to ensure that an atmosphere of implacability toward violations of public order, embezzlement of public property, absenteeism, drunkenness, manifestations of political indifference, lack of discipline, laxity and egoism is asserted in labor collectives. It is important that a person, wherever he may be, should feel responsible for his actions before society and before the collective and should value its honor and his own dignity. Communists must set an example here.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the importance of fostering in every Soviet person sensible requirements and the ability to measure them against his own labor contribution. It is right here that the correlation of labor and moral education with the practice of socialist distribution, moral and material incentives and fair assessment of every person's labor is verified. The successful resolution of these tasks is linked with the closure of all channels of unearned enrichment and with the strict fulfillment of the laws.

In educational work with people the correct organization of leisure and the sensible use of free time must not be undervalued. The return on a person's labor, his mood and the atmosphere in the family and the collective and in our city as a whole depend on this to a considerable extent.

It is the party organizations' very important task to enhance communists' responsibility for work with youth. Communists have always been, are and will be a model, an example to the young generation. And party organizations must show particularly exacting concern for this responsibility of every communist.

The urgent problems of communist building and of shaping the new person demand a high scientific standard of ideological work. The capital's scientists are giving the city party organization great assistance in its ideological and political education activity and taking an active part in elaborating and resolving Moscow's socioeconomic problems. Employees of academy institutes are conducting research into more than 35 comprehensive topics relating to the capital's economic and social development, and teachers in VUZ social science departments are researching 49 topics.

Good experience of current and long-term planning of ideological work has been accumulated in many of Moscow's rayons and labor collectives. The "communist education" section is a constituent part of the plan for Moscow's economic and social development in the period 1981-1985.

The book also carries V.V. Grishin's speeches at the congresses of a number of fraternal parties, at which he has headed CPSU delegations, and his speeches at meetings with socialist countries' party activists and working people. These works shed bright light on the CPSU's foreign policy, its consistent course of rallying the socialist states, the international communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces, and the CPSU's indefatigable struggle for peace, the deepening of detente and prevention of nuclear war, disarmament and the peoples' security, and international cooperation.

The speeches and articles contained in the book emphasize the growth in the role of the CPSU as the leading and directing force of Soviet society and reveal the tremendous political, organizational and theoretical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the immortal Leninist cause.

Examining many urgent questions of communist building, a sizable part of the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" generalizes the tremendous experience accumulated by the Moscow city party organization and all the capital's working people in implementing the tasks advanced by the party. This is its special value for the party, Soviet, economic and ideological aktiv and for a very wide circle of readers.

LATVIAN CP OFFICIAL ON EDUCATION THROUGH LABOR

PM171451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee: "Internationalism in Action"]

[Excerpts] It is clear to all and sundry today that socialism saved the Lettish nation from vegetating on the margins of history and created the prospects for a swift ascent to the summits of social progress. When we analyze the path that has been traveled, we cannot help seeing that the basis of our socioeconomic achievements is not only the selfless labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, but also the inviolable friendship and selfless mutual assistance and support of the USSR's peoples. Above all, the Great Russian people, around whom the Soviet peoples, large and small, rallied in a powerful union.

For Letts, the Russian people have been a friend and brother since ancient times. Latvian proletarians fought with them on the barricades of the revolution and at the front in the Civil War. With their extremely active aid and support the Lativan SSR has been transformed into a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic and today makes a significant contribution to the common cause of communist creation in the Soviet land. It is from this standpoint that we conduct mass education work.

Back before the victory of Great October V.I. Lenin wrote: "If we want to be faithful to socialism we must...conduct the internationalist education of the masses...."That instruction of Lenin's is fully topical even today: The party urges that the attention paid to questions of patriotic and international education be increased. We must, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR says, "...tirelessly strengthen the Soviet people's unity and cohesion and instill in working people a sense of pride in the socialist homeland and of the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples...."

During the years of Soviet power a new man -- a conscientious working person with high political and spiritual standards, a patriot and internationalist educated by his state's heroic history, a creator of the new world -- has developed in Lativia and throughout our multinational country. Patriotism and internationalism are now a conscious norm of Soviet people's world outlook. However, this still does not mean that all problems in relations between nations and in understanding the national and the international have vanished under the conditions of mature socialism.

Patriotism and internationalism are not identical concepts. But both international education and patriotic education pursue the same ultimate goals: To develop in people moral qualities and norms and principles of behavior promoting the speediest resolution of the tasks of building the material and technical base of communism and the formation of social relations appropriate to that base. After all, you cannot educate a true internationalist without at the same time educating a convinced patriot of his socialist motherland, without whcih a person cannot view other peoples and their spiritual values with respect. And you cannot successfully inculcate internationalist feelings without taking into account people's sense of national pride, for such a lack of consideration can have adverse consequences and may even lead to a resurgence of nationalist survivals.

Patriotic and international education must without fail take place on two levels -- the ideological and the psychological. A patriotic, internationalist consciousness is formed on the first level and the appropriate feelings and emotional qualities are instilled on the second. Finally, patriotic and international education is a component part of communist education as a whole and, in relation to the individual labor collective, part of its overall comprehensive plan of ideological work.

As the experience of many labor collectives and party and Komsomol organizations in the republic shows, one of the most important elements in patriotic and international education is education in the process of labor activity, education through the international nature of labor itself under socialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed very precisely to this interconnection between internationalism and the labor process: Under the conditions of our multinational country today internationalism is above all honest, conscientious, wholehearted labor by all the country's peoples for the common good; it is the ability to place statewide interests above departmental and local interests and to ensure precise work by the USSR's united national economic complex.

It is clear that only a precise production rhythm, systematic, businesslike contacts with associated enterprises and the trade network and the unconditional fulfillment of delivery commitments create a healthy moral atmosphere in labor collectives and are most conducive to instilling in people a sense of pride in and responsibility for their enterprise and the output it produces. And this is fertile ground for the consolidation of both patriotism and internationalism in working people's consciousness.

For this reason the republic's party organizations are increasing in every possible way the demands made on those responsible for the fulfillment of delivery and contract commitments. Orders from the fraternal republics and the ensuring of cooperation between associated enterprises are being monitored in particular. And right from the start of the current 5-year plan a steady trend toward a reduction in the number of enterprises failing to cope with delivery commitments has emerged. The decrease has been particularly marked in the current, jubilee year. A great role in developing this trend has been played by the nationwide initiative "60 weeks of shock labor for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR," which has been extremely widely disseminated in the republic and has been filled with profound patriotic and international content.

Today the list of enterprises that have proved their worth as reliable partners in interrepublican economic ties is long. But unfortunately there are still many collectives that are failing to fulfill their commitments and are thus placing their colleagues under the specialization and cooperation system in a difficult position. The Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government are trying to leave no such case unconsidered; these hitches not only slow the implementation of the statewide national economic plans but also have a poor influence on holding labor collectives' internationalist consciousness.

In this connection I would like to note that today internationalism is displayed not only in the timely but also in the good-quality fulfilling of international deliveries. Soviet Latvia's output is sent to over 100 countries of the world. Including almost all the socialist states. When it appears on the world market, it represents not merely some particular Latvian enterprise but our entire country. And the quality of these goods is, I would say, becoming a political category that influences the development of our international ties and the strengthening of the country's international authority and therefore the prestige of all the fraternal republics. This is why the tireless struggle for high output quality must be regarded as the patriotic and international duty of every labor collective.

The education of a lofty sense of the fraternal friendship of the peoples is not only an objective law of developed socialism but also a responsible duty of every Soviet person, a duty enshrined by the USSR Constitution. In all its actions the Latvian Republic party organization orients itself toward instilling in working people, especially the rising generation, on a daily basis, a profound and firm sense of belonging to the Soviet people as the historic new community of people and a sense of the all-national pride of builders of communism. Efforts in this direction will be repaid a hundredfold.

USSR CSA DATA ON HARVESTING PROGRESS CITED

LD222102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summarized data on the course of field work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain and pulse crops have been cut in the country on an area of 107 million hectares. This is 91 percent of all sown areas. Grain crops have been threshed on almost 104 million hectares. In the last week harvesting proceeded generally at high rates. However in a number of regions, principally in East Siberia, as yet much grain remains in swathes. Harvesting of pulse crops is continuing. This is an important component for the production of combined feed.

In a number of oblasts, harvesting of valuable groat crops, buckwheat and millet has been completed. Machine operators of Orel, Saratov, Volgograd and a number of other oblasts have successfully completed this work. Harvesting of rice has started in the most northerly regions cultivating this crop. The harvest of sunflowers for this year has pleased farmers. The threshing of the mass of seeds is taking place most successfully in the Kuban ASSR. In farms of Belorussia, Ukraine and the RSFSR the pulling of flax is coming to an end.

Tubers had been lifted by the start of the present week on almost half of the potato plantations. Winter crops have taken up about 26 million hectares. At the present time sowing is taking place in the south. Farms of the Belorussia, Estonia, Urals and West Siberia Regions have extended the area under winter crops.

Agriculture Ministry Comment

LD222148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the "Land and People" program]

[Text] The editorial office has received summarized data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the course of the harvest and other field work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Boris Petrovich Parshin deputy head of the Main Administration Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, has been asked to comment:

[Begin recording] Grain crops are continuing to arrive at elevators and procurement points. This work is being successfully carried out by the agricultural workers of Azerbaijan, Estonia, Lithuania, Ivano-Frankovsk, Aktyubinsk, Lvov, Volgograd and many other oblasts. Harvesting is coming to an end. By the start of this week grain crops remained to be cut on less than 1/10 of the sown area. Harvesting is under way now in eastern regions, but grain remains uncut on some areas in the Northwest.

These days agricultural workers have to carry out a considerable volume of work on the harvest. In a number of regions threshing of millet and buckwheat is still being completed. In republics of Central Asia, in the south of Russia and the Ukraine, and in the Far East, harvesting of rice is under way. Sugar beets have been lifted on 22 percent of the total area sown with this crop, and is being processed at 268 plants. The sugar yield per sown hectare is greater than last year. Plantations of sunflower occupy a large area in our country; harvesting of this is under way almost everywhere, and in such regions as the Kuban and Georgia the threshing of seeds is near completion.

Agricultural workers of the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan are now delivering the 3d million tons of raw cotton to procurement points. A small area of long-fiber flax still remains to be harvested.

Apart from the harvesting, one of the most important tasks these days is the sowing of winter crops; winter crops have been sown on almost 26 million hectares, a considerable proportion of this simultaneously with the application of fertilizers. Many farms in the Urals, West Siberia, central Volga and a number of other regions have expanded the areas sown with winter crops. However, in the Non-Chernozem Zone, winter rye and wheat have not been sown in all the allocated areas in good time. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to prepare the soil for next year's spring sowing. [end recording]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-22 SEP REPORTED

LD230200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 20-22 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 September

Krasnoyarsk Kray farms have sold 500,000 tons of grain to the state. (1500 GMT)

Kharkov Oblast farms have laid in 1 million tons of silage. (1530 GMT)

Buchwheat covers over 600,000 hectares in the Ukraine. A yield of over 15 quintals per hectare is being obtained in many areas. (1800 GMT)

21 September

The farms of the Kustanay Oblast in Kazakhstan have sold the state 2 million tons of grain. In the main this is wheat of the strong type. (0004 GMT)

Threshing of grain began today on the last 100,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast. (0204 GMT)

The Kuban is completing the sunflower harvest. More than 100,000 hectares are laid to sunflowers. (0400 GMT)

Delivery of about 1.5 million tons of sugar beets in the Ukraine is being delayed by lack of transport. (0400 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers have cut grain on 22 million hectares. This is almost 90 percent of the entire grain area of the republic. On 20.5 million hectares barley and wheat have been gathered in and threshed. (0600 GMT)

Industrial processing of grapes has begun in Moldavia. It is anticipated that more than 1.2 million tons of grapes will be received from farms and purchased from rural folk. (0800 GMT)

In the Kuban, corn, rice and sunflower is moving along the roads. The people of the Kuban are striving to give the country 4.25 million tons of grain this year. Things are not well organized everywhere, however. In the Russian Federation, for example, many farms in Kurgan and Chelyabinsk Oblasts are far behind. Grain output is good, but grain is left lying on the threshing floor. The cutting of grain crops has been completed in Belorussia on the entire area of 2.76 million hectares. Potatoes have been lifted from 113,000 hectares in Belorussia, 32.1 percent of the area planted. In Ryazan Oblast 685,000 tons of grain have reached the state stores. (1100 GMT)

22 September

Korgan farmers have delivered 800,000 tons of grain to procurement centers. (0400 GMT)

A total of 200,000 tons of grapes has been delivered to processing points in Dagestan. (0400 GMT)

Buchwheat, millet and rice has been gathered in from 500,000 hectares in Kazakhstan. (0700 GMT)

The grain harvest is now largely confined to the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. A total of 107 million hectares of grain and pulse crops has, according to latest figures, been reared; 97 percent of the grain cut has been threshed. Pulse reaping is largely complete and yields are good. Only haricots and lupins remain to be harvested. Gathering of groats is nearing completion, and the rice harvest has reached its northernmost parts -- Kalmykia, Rostov Oblast and Chechen-Ingush. Mass sugar beet, potato, vegetable and cotton harvesting is under way, as is that of other late crops. (1100 GMT)

Winter rye and wheat have been sown on almost 26 million hectares. The work was done at the best time in Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, many Non-Chernozem RSFSR oblasts and in the Urals and West Siberia. Unfavorable weather has held it back somewhat in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus. Tilling for summer crops continues. (1100 GMT)

SCIENCE ACADEMY SESSION DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

LD221700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1048 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow 22 Sep (TASS) -- The planning and implementation of the USSR Food Program will go down in the history of the Soviet State as one of the greatest achievements of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people, Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences said today at a joint session of the general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

"In conditions where imperialism and colonialism, whipping up conflicts and wars, are trying to reverse the course of history, the Soviet Union," Ovchinnikov said," is continuing its consistent course of peace and creativity, demonstrating a good will for cooperation with other peoples, and its unswerving desire to make a constructive contribution toward solving global problems such as those of food, energy, the protection and rational utilization of the environment, as well as the health of mankind, its culture and well-being."

Academician Ovchinnikov reminded those assembled that the level of biological research had risen sharply in recent years. "Particularly great successes has been achieved by geneticists," he noted. With the help of the chemical mutagenesis method, more than 100 kinds of various agricultural crops, previously unknown in plant cultivation, and resistant to a number of diseases, have already been obtained. For example, a type of sunflower cultivated by scientists synthesizes oleic acid, which makes its oil resemble olive oil.

"In Uzbekistan, methods of remote hybridization have brought about more than 15 promising wilt-resistant types of cotton, more than 1 million hectares have already been sown to them in Uzbekistan alone." The disease-resistant potato varieties -- Vesna and Belaya Noch -- have been divided into districts for planting in the Russian Federation.

Taking into account the fact that more than half of the agricultural lands in the USSR are situated in favorable climatic conditions, scientists have been devoting great attention in recent years to long-range methods of monitoring soil and seedlings, introducing new forms of fertilizers and making wide use of machinery and equipment in all branches of the agroindustrial complex.

Participants in the joint session will continue their work tomorrow.

Gorgachev Attends Discussion

LD221708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Scientists' contribution to the implementation of the USSR's Food Program is the topic of discussion at a joint session of the general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences which opened in the Soviet capital today. Speaking at the session, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, recalled that in recent years scientists had achieved great successes in the fields of agricultural engineering, the selection of grain and vegetable crops, and of devising methods to combat various diseases that caused great loss of agricultural produce. All this work was designed to update agricultural production and to carry through the USSR Food Program, Aleksandrov said. He said that in collaboration with agricultural workers, scientists had in recent years developed and locally accimatized over 100 new strains of wheat, rice, oats, maize, sunflower and other crops. Thousands of hectares were sown to wind-resistant short-stemmed wheats. The president praised the new Kiyanka wheat strain and the Malysh sunflower, whose short stem enables the density of the crop to be increased.

The scientist pointed out that various pests caused great damage to agriculture, and the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences are consequently paying great attention to devising methods of combatting virus infections. Among the most promising, he said, is the method for early diagnosis of viral leukosis in cattle, recently developed by Soviet physicists and biologists. The method is based on the use of the porosity of glass. This kind of sieve, first used in nuclear physics, could separate the viruses that caused many animal diseases.

Taking part in the session are Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Nikolay Baybakov, Ivan Bodyul and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; famous Soviet scientists and ministry and department chiefs.

RSFSR CSA CITED ON PROGRESS OF FIELDWORK

LD212342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The editorial office has received a report from the RSFSR Central Statistics Administration on the progress of fieldwork on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of this week grain crops had been fully cleared from an area of 62 million hectares, 89 percent of the total sown area. The other day harvesting was completed in the Volga area. It is now proceeding at a rapid rate in West Siberia. Work is being expecially successfully carried out by machine operators in Tyumen Oblast where not only the harvest but deliveries of grain to the reception points are proceeding in an organized fashion.

In East Siberia grain crops remain to be cleared from more than half the total area. Threshing of groat crops has advanced rapidly lately. Millet and buckwheat now remain to be harvested from only 1/10 of the fields. A considerable amount of work has been carried out on the maize plantations. Three-fourths of all the maize has been reaped. Farms in Kalinin, Yaroslavl and Saratov Oblasts are behind with the reaping of maize for silage. About 1/10 of the maize for grain has been harvested.

Seeds have started coming in at sorting factories. Specialists note the high quality of maize seed grown this year in Rostov Oblast and Stavropol Kray.

Winter crop sowing has moved to southern regions, the plan for which has been fulfilled by 68 percent. Farms in Orel Oblast, Bashkin ASSR, the Tatar ASSR, the Urals and West Siberia have successfully coped with sowing tasks. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, the plan for sowing has not been fulfilled. Now massive sowing is in progress on the lower Volga and North Caucasus.

Further Report

LD212350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Grain crops remain to be harvested on a little over 1/10 of the sown area on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR. This was reported today by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Stepan Filippovich Borshch, member of the Collegium of the republican Ministry of Agriculture, commenting on these data, noted that the fastest rate of harvesting now is in West Siberia. In East Siberia grain has so far been threshed on less than 1/2 of the total area. Farm workers are especially lagging beyond in Chita and Irkutsk Oblasts and in the Buryat ASSR. There are unharvested areas of grain in Vologda and Arkhangelsk Oblasts. This year, threshing of buckwheat and millet is going successfully. Lifting of sugar beets has begun everywhere. Threshing of sunflower is underway successfully in Krasnodar Kray, but along the Volga the rate of this work remains low. In the southern areas of the republic another important piece of work has now got underway alongside the harvesting: winter sowing.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS USSR SILAGE PROCUREMENT

PM221555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Zootechnician M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "More Succulent Fodder"]

[Excerpts] The farm leaders' desire to wait before starting mass root crops procurement is understandable: Each extra day brings a notable weight increase in the succulent roots and indeed the weather this year has delayed the development of fodder beets. It is only just beginning to be lifted. Some 19,000 tons of this feed have been procured in Leningrad Oblast, 11,000 tons in Kirov Oblast and 10,000 tons in Chuvash ASSR. But there are still fears that time may slip by. Here, everthing must be properly calculated and taken into account -- the amount of work outstanding, the provision of farms with manpower and equipment and the fall weather conditions.

The chief reserve for supplementing the fodder stocks now is silage. The farms of Estonia, where 519,000 tons of prepared silage or 84 percent of the target have already been received, have come the closest to fulfilling the plan for its procurement. The farmers have fulfilled the plan by 66 percent in Turkmenia, 64 percent in Belorussia and 58 percent in Uzbekistan. But only 23 percent of the silage has been procured in the Moldavian SSR, 32 percent in the Latvian SSR and 39 percent in the Lithuanian SSR. In the RSFSR, silage making is being carried out well by farms of the Vologda, Kostroma, Yaroslavl and Kirov Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR.

COSMOS-1409 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 22 SEP

LD221158 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1409, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

It has on board scientific instruments for continued exploration of outer space.

Its initial period of revolution is 11 hours 49 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth 39,340 kilometres, minimum distance 613 kilometres, the orbit's inclination 62.8 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

SALYUT-7, PROGRESS-15 ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD211048 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- A special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have ended the 131st day of their orbital flight.

The crew of the space complex today is unloading the automatic transport craft Progress-15, the third during their stay in the Salyut-7 station. The cosmonauts are carrying containers with food, regenerators for the life-ensuring system, scientific apparatuses, cinema and photo materials and facilities for personal hygiene from the freight compartment of the ship to the station.

Preparations have begun for refuelling the joint engine installation of the Salyut-7. Compressed nitrogen has already been pumped from the fuel tanks.

This operation was carried out at a signal from the flight mission centre while the cosmonauts checked the progress.

During the day the crew will also conduct a number of experiments with the use of mass-spetrometic apparatuses "Astra 1" and will begin another stage of research with samples of biological objects delivered.

According to telemetric measurements and reports from the orbit, the onboard systems of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-15 function normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are well.

GEOLOGY MINISTER ON SPACE ROLE IN PROSPECTING

PM211245 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 2

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA interview with USSR Geology Minister Ye. Kozlovskiy: "How Space Helps the Prospectors" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Cosmonauts A. Berezovoy and V. Lebedev have been working on board the orbiting scientific station Salyut-7 for nearly 4 months now.

The crew has begun carrying out a program of visual observations of the Earth from space in the interests of geology. What is the place of this research in the program of work on expanding the country's mineral raw material base?

[Answer] In connection with the national economy's constantly growing demands for mineral raw materials a large amount of geological prospecting work is being done in our country. It is being done in a planned way, in strict sequence and in full accord with the stage-by-stage nature of the geological prospecting process. The first stage is that of regional geological surveying and geophysical work, which makes it possible to define the most promising regions and specific sections for concentrating exploration.

Our geologists have long been utilizing aerial photographs. With the advent of the space age, the arsenal of the prospectors has acquired hundreds of thousands of space photographs whose large field of surveillance has made it possible to study major geological structures, including those of remote areas. Herein lies the special significance of space-based methods in geological exploration since the search for deposits is becoming increasingly far flung and, consequently, increasingly labor intensive.

[Question] As is well known, in recent years the analysis of space photographs has been supplemented by the direct observations in orbit by the cosmonauts themselves....

[Answer] Yes, such work was conducted successfully on board Salyut-6. Its first crew comprising Yu. Romanenko and G. Grechko established the fundamental possibility of the orbital study of various types of geological structures and did much work on photographing them under the most favorable conditions. Cosmonauts V. Kovalenok and A. Ivanchenkov established on the on-board space navigational chart major faults and ring structures on USSR territory from the Ukraine to the Baykal-Amur Railroad region. The newly discovered structures have become the subject of ground-based geological study. Subsequently the crew comprising L. Popov and V. Ryumi conducted observations in the Caspian Sea and Kazakhstan regions aimed at resolving specific geological tasks.

Cosmonauts A. Berezovoy and V. Lebedev were set complex tasks of studying the areas of the southern USSR covered by the Salyut-7 orbit. The crew has reported that several studies of the Caspian Sea, central Kazakhstan and Central Asia have already been carried out. The end of the Astrakhan Anticline on the east bank of the Volga is clearly visible from orbit, whereas it was previously not visible in space photographs. A long regional linear structure has been observed extending from the northern Caspian to the Aral Sea and beyond to Lake Balkash. A number of ring structures, 20-40 km in diameter, have been discovered between the northern Caspian and the Aral Sea which may be of definite interest in specifying this region's oil-and gas-bearing prospects. A representative sketch has been outlined of the geological structure of central Kazakhstan by combining distinctive blocs visible to the lens where metallic ores may be accumulated. The results of the visual observations and photographs from space will be used to predict new ore-, oil-, and gas-bearing regions.

[Question] It can be seen from the Salyut-7 crew's reports that a large amount of orbital research has been planned for the Caspian area. Why is this?

[Answer] Geological prospecting work in the northern Caspian region has acquired great scope recently. The prospecting of the major Astrakhan gas condensate deposit is coming to a close here, the development of the Buzachi Peninsula oil deposits is in full swing and there have been many other important geological discoveries. Space photographs are also being brought in to the study of this region.

However, it has proved no easy matter to decipher them. A large part of the territory consists of flatland covered with sand plains and salt marshes, and which, on the geological scale, was recently still a seabed. Thus the cosmonauts are faced with the task of making a more thorough study of the major regional formations, including the Astrakhan Anticline, so as to try to clarify the features of their formation. When the photographic materials and charts are delivered to Earth they will undergo detailed analysis.

Incidentally, practical results have already been obtained by means of space photographs. In the north of the Siberian Plateau, for example, a kimberlite region has been opened up. In the far east, ring structures have been discovered which define the concentration of oil deposits. In East Siberia the location of fault zones with promising manifestations of tin has been plotted. On the whole, the potential for the regional geological study of the country's territory based on the use of information from space has expanded considerably.

[Question] Taking into account cosmonautics' large contribution to geology, is it not already timely to pose the question of training a geologist-cosmonaut?

[Answer] Cooperation between cosmonauts and geologists has been a tradition for many years now. Beginning with the first manned flights, our experts have taken part in the geological deciphering of space photographs. Geologists have been training cosmonauts for experiments in orbit under the methodical guidance of experts from the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. In conjunction with mission control operators they are now working with the orbiting Salyut-7 crew by carrying out the ground-based backup for the experiments. The role of research into the Earth's natural resources, primarily mineral raw materials, will increase, of course, with the development of space technology. The participation in orbital experiments of a specially trained geologist must undoubtedly prove highly effective.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND BAGRAMYAN FUNERAL

LD230930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet people and their armed forces have suffered a heavy loss. The heart has stopped beating of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, eminent Soviet military leader, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and marshal of the Soviet Union. Ardent patriot, hero of the Great Patriotic War, in all the posts with which he was entrusted by the Communist Party, he invariably displayed high responsibility for the matters with which he had been entrusted, creative initiative and the organizational talent of a military leader.

Today the coffin with the body of the deceased has been placed on a high pedestal amidst flowers in the Red Banner Hall at the central house of the Soviet Army Named After Frunze. In front of the pedestal, on small red cushions rest the awards that marked the great services Bagramyan rendered to the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- two Gold Star Medals of Hero of the Soviet Union, seven Orders of Lenin, orders of the October Revolution, Red Banner, Suvorov First Class, Kutuzov First Class, for Services to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR Third Class, medals of the USSR and also awards from a number of socialist countries.

Above the head of the coffin battle standards are lowered entwined with funeral ribbons. Near the coffin are Soviet soldiers. A wreath has been laid at the pedestal from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. More and more wreaths are brought into the hall from the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, from the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom, from the Moscow Obkom and the Moscow Oblispolkom, from the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, ministries and departments, party and administrative organizations, the working people of Moscow, relatives and friends of the deceased.

Funeral marches are heard. In sorrowful silence thousands of people pass by the coffin. The first funeral vigil was kept by members of the government commission which organized the funeral. They are replaced by marshals, generals, admirals, party and state figures, and workers.

Into the honor guard come Comrades Brezhnev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov. They, the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, go up to Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan's relatives and friends and express deep condolences.

The stream of people across the Red Banner Hall is endless. Workers of factories, employees of the capital's establishments, working people of the Moscow area, party, administrative and Komsomol officials, figures of science and culture, representatives of public organizations, men of the Soviet army, students and school children have come here in order to bid farewell to Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, whose whole life was model of selfless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, or selfless service to the socialist homeland. He was distinguished by a vast work capacity, deep thoughtfulness, exactingness and a sympathetic approach toward his colleagues and subordinates.

War veterans have also come to honor the memory of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan. His life was connected with the Soviet Army since 1920. In its ranks he covered a glorious battle path. In the war years he commanded the troops of the first Baltic and third Belorussian fronts.

Every 3 minutes the honor guard changes. In the funereal vigil at the coffin are deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, heads of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

Moscow TV Report

LD231810 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in its 1300 GMT Vremya Newscast on 23 September carries film reportage of the lying-in-state of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan in the Red Banner Hall of the Central Soviet Army Building in Moscow.

The opening shot shows the outside of the building surmounted by Bagramyan's portrait. Next the various wreaths and tributes from the party, state and military authorities are seen around the coffin.

The announcer says that the wreaths are from "the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Army and Navy, the Soviet Army General Staff, the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom, the CPSU Moscow Obkom and the Moscow Oblispolkom, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Armenian Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, party and military organizations, working people of Moscow and the family and friends of the deceased."

Bagramyan's honors and awards are seen on cushions around the coffin.

Next a line of people is shown filing into the hall to pay their last respects.

Then the camera shows Soviet leaders walking across the hall toward the coffin. The first rank comprises, from left to right, Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Brezhnev; the second rank comprises, from left to right, Grishin and Gromyko; the third rank comprises, from left to right, Ponomarev and Gorbachev; the fourth rank comprises, from left to right, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

The next scene is of the honor guards standing vigil near the coffin. The first shot of these honor guards comprises Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov. This opens with a close-up shot of Brezhnev with Tikhonov standing on his right. After a brief pause the shot widens to include Chernenko standing next to Tikhonov, and Ustinov standing next to Chernenko.

The next shot shows an honor guard including, from left to right, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev and Ponomarev. The camera cuts to show an honor guard, including, from left to right, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

The announcer names the honor guards in the following order: Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Kapitonov. Kapitonov is not seen at this time.

The next shot shows Brezhnev, followed by Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov and other unidentified officials offering condolences to the deceased's family and relatives. Here and throughout this film report Brezhnev is seen walking unaided.

In the next shot the camera shows a line-up of the leaders bowing in respect to Bagramyan's coffin. They are standing in order, from left to right, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin, Dolgikh, Gorbachev, Kapitonov and Arkhipov.

The final shots show various members of the public and military personnel moving in line to pay their respects.

The report makes no reference to when Bagramyan's funeral will take place.